FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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THE OBSERVER.

THURSDAY.....AUGUST 29, 1895.

NEWS AND COMMENTS.

There are 500 mills in the South, with an invested capital of $100,000,000.

The James G. Blaine club of New York last week black-balled Edward S. Flow because he is a negro.

Over a hundred negro students live in the Paris Quartier Latin. They come chiefly from Hayti and the French colonies of Guadeloupe and Guyane. The Haytians are well off and dress well, as their Government pays them $80 a month while abroad. They have a newspaper of their own, *La Fraternite*.

It is claimed that the first trolley line ever operated in America was opened at Richmond, Va., in February, 1888. "Since then," says a writer in the Engineering Magazine, "there have been put in operation in England, France, Germany, Italy and the United States not less than 700 electric railways, covering 7,000 miles."

In the year between June 30, 1894 and June 30, 1895, the production of whisky in the United States was 138,350,894 gallons. Kentucky leads with 22,847,238 gallons; Illinois is next with 20,816,627 gallons; Indiana third with 6,779,576 gallons; Ohio fourth with 6,865,095 gallons; Pennsylvania fifty with 6,676,133 gallons, and New York sixth with 3,399,161.

The First Lord of the Treasury, Mr. A. J. Balfour replying in the House of Commons to Sir John Leng (Liberal), who asked whether he would advise the Government to invite an international monetary conference, said: "I am and always have been in favor of an international agreement, but I have not the right to pledge my colleagues. And I do not believe that an international agreement would result from an international conference."

The receipts of some of the largest postoffices and their increases are as follows: New York, $530,800; increase, $63,500; Chicago, $324,300; increase, $65,500; Philadelphia, $205,000; increase, $21,000; Boston, $206,500; increase, $29,000; Brooklyn, $79,800; increase, $14,500; Baltimore, $77,900; increase, $7,900; Buffalo, $54,000; increase, $8,300; Rochester, $28,700; increase, $1,300; Providence, $25,000; increase, $3,800; Newark, $25,250; increase, $2,000; Washington, $37,300; decrease, $208.

China has about 400,000,000 of people, Japan about 40,000,000, India about 300,000,000, making a total of 740,000,000 or nearly one-half the population of the globe. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895, we imported from China goods to the amount of $9,044,702, from India $21,287,540, and from Japan $25,682,583, making a total of $65,514,825. In return for this we exported to China $3,003,365 worth of goods, to the Indies $2,455,091, and to Japan $4,634,655, making a total of $11,093,111, giving a balance against us of $54,421,804.

The four States of Illinois, Iowa, Indiana and Missouri produced in 1891 912,000,000 bushels of corn. The condition of the crop in those States now is 7 per cent. above the normal; they may therefore be expected, present conditions continuing to the end, to harvest about 1,000,000,000 bushels this year. Add the probable 300,000,000 bushels of Kansas, and we will have in five States, more, by considerable, than half of the banner crop of 1889, which was 1,112,000,000 bushels. Nobody need be surprised if this year's crop "shells out" fully 2,500,000,000 bushels.

In the September Forum Mr. Edward Atkinson says that the people of the United States "are the lightest taxed for national purposes of any machine-using nation." This is a sweeping assertion, says the New York World. The Germans are a machine-using people, and their total federal expenses for the current year are not expected to exceed $325,000,000, including all imperial expense of army and navy. Take those out and their per capita federal taxes would be far less than ours.

The above statement is on a par with Mr. Atkinson's figures about gold and silver which the goldbugs try to fool the people with.

Bradstreet's of last week says: The volume of general trade throughout the East, South, Southwest and on the Pacific coast is no larger in volume. In fact, at several Southern and Eastern centres rather more quiet is reported than a week ago. The price of cotton is up again, on further reports of damage to the crop. A dispatch from Dallas to Bradstreet's says the North Texas cotton crop will be later than last year, and 20 per cent. smaller in yield. General trade is as favorable as anywhere else South in the Carolinas and Georgia. The Louisiana rice crop it is estimated will amount to 1,500,000 bags. Needed rains have fallen in South Carolina. General trade at the South is practically waiting "until the cotton begins to move."

Investigation in 720 cotton growing counties by the United States department of agriculture shows that in 88 there will be little or no change in acreage; 5 report increase of 10 per cent or less; 2, increase of 11 to 20; 3, increase of 21 to 30; 3, increase of over 30; 127, decrease of 10 per cent or less; 250, decrease of 11 to 20; 158, decrease of 21 to 30; 44, decrease of 31 to 40; 1, decrease of 41 to 50; 33 decrease of over 50 per cent. State percentages of acreage as compared with last year: North Carolina, 81; South Carolina, 84; Georgia, 85; Florida, 95; Alabama, 89; Mississippi, 88; Louisiana, 87; Texas, 85; Arkansas, 5; Tennessee, 81; Missouri, 78; Indian Territory, 92; Oklahoma, 90; Virginia, 73.

Special reports to the Manufacturer's Record show that there has been no special increase in the number of new enterprises in the South. Only three cotton mill companies are reported this week—one of 8,000 spindles, to be built at Henderson, N. C.; one at Foulan, Ga., and a $100,000 company at New Orleans. A $25,000 company has been organized in Arkansas. A large corn mill, lumber mills and a coal mining company in Alabama. In Mississippi a $75,000 lumber mill and ice plant. In North Carolina a $600,000 coal mining company, an oil mill, a barrel factory and a quarrying enterprise. In South Carolina two cotton-seed oil mills of $25,000 and $25,000 capital respectively, an electric light plant and furniture works.

SINCE OUR LAST ISSUE.

Latest News from all Parts of the World, Prepared Especially for the Readers of "The Observer."

The Union Pacific train No. 8, the eastbound overland flyer, arrived here, says a Gothenburg, Neb., dispatch, at 3:10 a. m., Aug. 24th, with the passengers in a state of great excitement, the Express car shattered by dynamite and riddled with bullets, and the trainmen badly scared. The robbers flagged the train, and when it stopped they cut off the engine and ordered the engineer to accompany them to the Express car. He was ordered to open the car with a crowbar, but failed. The robbers then exploded several dynamite cartridges against the car door, blowing it open and reducing the Express messenger to submission. The safe was also blown open and its contents taken. ——As a result of the meeting of plug tobacco manufacturers in St. Louis, several of them will engage in the manufacture of cigarettes, in opposition to the American Tobacco Company, as soon as plants can be installed.——Since the outbreak of cholera in Japan there has been 25,000 cases and 16,000 deaths.——J. A. Mason, ex-County Treasurer of DeKalb county, Ga., has been indicted for embezzlement. His shortage is estimated at $25,000. ——Announcement is made by the America's Cup Committee that September 7th has been fixed as the day for the first of the international yacht races. ——Dispatches from Havana confirm the report of the execution of the rebel chief, Majiga. He was shot at Matanzas on August 19th. ——The town of Coin, in the province of Malaga, Spain, was shaken by an earthquake, which lasted twenty-five seconds. The damage done to buildings is very serious. ——Ex-Building Inspector Dennis A. Buckley, of New York, was arrested charged with negligence in connection with the West Broadway building collapse, and was held at $2,500 bail. ——A Chinese mob attacked and wrecked the American mission chapel and school at Fuchau, and the populace paraded the streets crying: "Drive out the foreign devils." ——A Shanghai dispatch to the London Globe indicates that the Chinese officials will not allow our consuls to investigate the Ku-Cheng massacre. ——The railways establish a cent a mile rate for the State fair. ——Seventeen of the negroes engaged in the recent riot at Winston were sentenced to hard work on the public roads for various terms. ——Several persons, such as building inspector, foreman, etc., are charged with manslaughter in connection with the building collapse in New York. ——The London and Northwestern railway shortens its run to Aberdeen, making the 540 miles in 512 minutes; the London and Great Northern puts a competing train which makes 527 miles in 520 minutes. ——Joe Patchen defeated John R. Gentry in three straight heats. ——The machinery at the Atlanta exposition at the opening will be started by Mr. Cleveland from Gray Gables. ——The insurgents are in possession of two-thirds of Cuba. ——Members of the Columbia (S. C.) club were indicted for having liquor in their club room, and Judge Simonton issues contempt citations to State Constable Mixon and the officers who raided the club. ——A Shanghai dispatch reports that the Chinese soldiers stationed at Tientsin have revolted. They gathered outside the gates of Li Hung Chang's Yamen, clamoring for their arrears of pay. Afterwards they attacked numbers of shops in the city and killed over a hundred persons.——Seventeen thousand Dundee mill workers are now on strike, it is estimated. They have agreed to resume work if granted 5 per cent. increase in wages, instead of 10 per cent.——Toronto Red, who jumped from the Brooklyn Bridge, proposes to jump from the upper Suspension Bridge at Niagara Falls. ——Suits aggregating $500,000 are soon to be filed by the Government against certain big lumber companies and turpentine distilleries in the lower part of Alabama. Special Agent Forbes has been working on the case for eighteen months and has forwarded to Washington a voluminous mass of testimony, showing that from 2,300 acres of fine forest land belonging to the Government 13,654 trees, yielding over 5,000,000 feet of lumber, had been cut.——During a riot on an excursion train near Lexington, Ky., two men were killed, and Capt. Wynne, Superintendent of the Knoxville, Cumberland Gap and Louisville Railroad, was dangerously cut about the head and shoulders. Many of the excursionists were drunk, and Capt. Wynne was trying to stop a general fight when he was wounded. ——The open challenge of Ferdinand Shabet, the 1,000 kilometre bicycle champion of France, to race 1,000 miles for the world's record, has been accepted by M. A. Seavy, a Boston professional. ——Rain fell heavily in Northern Indiana counties last Friday, breaking a drought which threatened to ruin an immense crop of corn. The storm was the first in nearly two months. ——During a storm at Nyroburg, Denmark, several farm houses were struck by lightning. The houses were set on fire and the flames spreading, fifty building were destroyed. ——C. C. Campbell, a conviet who recently escaped from the North Carolina penitentiary, has telegraphed Gov. Carr, from Spartanburg, S. C., asking that an officer be sent to take him back. His request was granted. ——Miss Lora Perkins was arrested in Minneapolis on the charge of killing her sister, Mrs. Lola Hawkins by setting her on fire, on August 9th, for the sake of $7,000 life insurance. The warrant was sworn out by Dr. Todd, medical inspector of one of the insurance companies. ——Among the passengers arrived in New York, per Cunard steamer Campania, was S. Keir Hardie, M. P., President of the English Labor party. Hardie came as a steerage passenger, and will lecture in this country. ——While the convicts on the State farm, in Northampton county, were being taken to the dykes on the Roanoke river, three attempted to escape; two, colored, were killed. The third escaped.——Liu Ping Chaug, the supposed originator of the Ku-Cheng riots in China and who has been degraded from office, has been appointed commissioner to investigate those charges.——Secretary Morton, under act of Congress calls for a "Road Parliament" to meet in Atlanta during September. Governor Culbertson and the sheriff of Dallas county, Texas, has decided to prevent the Corbett-Fitzsimmons fight at all hazard. ——The completed list of dead from the Denver hotel disaster numbers twenty-two. ——The British Government will try to establish a parcel post service between that country and the United States. ——There are twenty-nine contested seats in the House of the Fifty-fourth Congress; the clerk has passed on the papers in all but four. ——The Hamburg-American Line will put on a line between Norfolk and Hamburg.

Lease of the N. C. Railroad.

Durham Globe.]

The people of North Carolina are always fair and just. What they want are the facts, and they do not fly off at the handle like certain Populist and Democratic papers, but await the facts before coming to a conclusion. Was the lease of the North Carolina Railroad a wise thing or was it an error? Let us first scan the contract consummated and signed at Burlington last week.

The parties abrogated all former contracts and agreed:

1st. That for six years the Southern would pay $266,000, being 6⅔ per cent on the capital stock of $4,000,000, and $6,000 over to pay the N. C. Railroad's organization expenses.

2nd. That they would pay all taxes, State, county, town, township and United States levied upon the property, income or franchises of the road, whatsoever, and further agreeing that the N. C. Railroad Company may surrender its exemption from taxation, and further agreeing to pay the same. This would give the State $25,000 a year more. The taxes under the present lease amount to only $10,000.

3rd. The old lease only required the Southern to keep the road up to the condition it was in up to 1871, and allowed them to remove all improvements and betterments. The present lease requires the Southern to keep the road up to the condition it was in up to August 1895, and provides that there shall be no claim or liability laid upon the N. C. R. R. Co., but all improvements put upon it shall be the property of the N. C. R. R. Co.

4th. That the Southern shall comply with all demands of the Railroad Commission in regard to depots, etc.

5th. That after six years the rent shall be $286,000 per year for 93 years, being seven per cent on the capital stock and $6,000 a year for organization.

6th. The Southern Railroad is required to deposit in the First National Bank of Charlotte $175,000 in cash or U. S. bonds to meet default in semi-annual payment; to pay taxes, and to meet any judgment that may be recovered against the N. C. R. R. Co., for any wrong or breach of contract on the part of the Southern R. R. Co.

These are the facts in the case and every man has a right to his own conclusions in the matter.

The private stock-holders, who are business men without sentiment, accepted the lease, and the State directors, who are honest men, also accepted it.

There are two sides, of course, to every question, and the Globe formulates them so that reasoning men can come to a conclusion. It is argued on the one hand that in the long time the property will increase in value. It is answered that the State can sell its stock at the highest enhanced value, and that all betterments and improvements will become the property of the N. C. R. R. Co., including new depots, etc. It is claimed the rate of interest, 7 per cent., is illegal. The reply is that it is dividends and not interest.

It is a fact that the road never paid a dividend until it was leased in 1871, except one in 1868 in mortgage bonds; and that interest under the Republican regime never exceeded 3 per cent. It is claimed that the action is hasty; it is replied that no man knows who may control the State in the near future, and what they might do with State property. That the offer of the Southern would not have been as favorable if postponed till the end of the lease. It is also claimed that had the State regained possession of the road, parallel and competing lines would have been built that would practically ruin the value of the road.

Secretary Smith's Position.

Atlanta Constitution.]

Congressman Livingston seems to warm on the trail of Secretary Hoke Smith. It seems that Secretary Smith said in Congressman Livingston's presence a few days ago that "he was for free silver to-day 16 to 1, and then he added: 'But, boys, we can't get it.'"

This is very funny, if true, and, as a matter of course, Congressman Livingston has witnesses who can prove the truth of his statement. If true, it shows that Secretary Smith is still true to democratic principles, and that he is undertaking his present campaign in behalf of the single gold standard at the behest of a higher power. That higher power is Mr. Cleveland, who is opposed to Secretary Smith in this matter. No doubt Mr. Cleveland has said to the members of his remarkable cabinet, "I care not what opinions you hold, so long as you advocate mine," and thus while Secretary Smith is in favor of the free coinage of silver to-day at 16 to 1, he is going about delivering lectures on "monetary science," and advocating the single gold standard, all because "boys, we can't get" what we want.

In other words, boys, if we can't get what we want, or imagine we can't get it, we must be conservative enough to oppose it and advocate the contrary policy. This beats the record. It is away ahead of 'possums, 'taters, pole-beans and other non-perishable products as a basis for currency. Secretary Smith, being in favor to-day of the free coinage of silver at 16 to 1, is opposed to it because, "boys, we can't get it." The only parallel to this that comes to mind is the philological theory of agglutination, where a suffix is supposed to stick to a word because it doesn't.

We don't see how Secretary Smith can say his prayers at night with this large matter on his mind. Presently we shall hear that he and other blue-eyed members of the cabinet are in favor of a third term for Mr. Cleveland because they are opposed to it. Secretary Smith is for the free coinage of silver to-day at 16 to 1, but because, "boys, we can't get it," he is opposed to it. The same arguments in 1776 would have left the American patriots without patriotism, and the British would have had the walk-over in that day that they are having now.

We advise Secretary Smith to stand with the people.

Poking Fun at Hoke.

From the Memphis Commercial-Appeal.]

Hon. Hoeus Smith's explanation of why he became converted from a sub-treasury Populist to a gold standard monometallist is simple and to his friends entirely satisfactory. While he was engaged in practicing law, Hoke says, he never had time to think—he did not have time to put his mind on the subject, so he simply confined his activity to mouth exercises. After he went into the cabinet it seems that he took time to give his mind a chance, and the result was a radical change of opinion. We do not question the fullness of this explanation, but it is plain that as soon as Hoeus got back to Georgia he fell into the old habit of letting his mouth works off while holding his mind in reserve.

It is estimated that of all the children of School age (not under six nor over twenty-one years) in North Carolina sixty-six per cent. are in the public schools and eight per cent. in private or denominational schools.

Infamy of the Gold Standard.

Atlanta Constitution.]

The New York Sun's "Matthew Marshall" has some additional remarks on the subject of gold exports at this time. He comments on the fact that a large coffee house—the Arbuckles—in feeling around for a neat and complete settlement of their European indebtedness, have found that they can make considerable profit by shipping gold, and, consequently, they have gone into the business regardless of the wishes and feelings of the bond syndicate. There having been some criticism of the methods of the firm in question, Mr. Thomas Hitchcock, who writes as "Matthew Marshall," steps nimbly to the front and makes these remarks, which the careful reader must translate to suit himself:

"Why its conduct should be stigmatized as blameworthy is incomprehensible. Debts to foreign creditors must be paid somehow, and if the creditors will take nothing else, it is not only legitimate, but necessary to pay them in gold.

"When the bond syndicate contracted with the government to do all in their power to prevent the export of gold, everybody familiar with the matter saw clearly that their ability in this respect might easily prove inadequate for the desired purpose. That it has shown itself to be very great is undeniable, and the result is creditable to the syndicate. If, as now seems probable, they have failed at the last moment because they were unwilling to pay the price of a complete success, it is a cause more for regret than for reprobation. Possibly they have discovered what the public does not know, that the demands of Europe for gold, instead of ceasing about this time, as might have reasonably been expected, are going to continue with unabated force for two or three months longer, and that they may as well succumb to the inevitable at once and save their money, as to prolong the struggle, only to yield at last."

In this case Mr. Thomas Hitchcock seems to have hit the nail on the head. The syndicate cannot carry out at a loss the supposititious contract which it was expected to fulfill at a profit. That would not be business any more than it is human nature.

If the government is ready to pay the syndicate enormous profits in order to enable the President to continue violating the plain terms of the law, well and good. But if they cannot control the rate of exchange, except at a loss that threatens to seriously impair the profits they have already made, equally well and good.

As Mr. Thomas Hitchcock says, they may as well yield to the inevitable first as last. This yielding on the part of the syndicate means that the people will have to add another $50,000,000 or $75,000,000 to the already enormous sum they have had to pay for the single gold standard. Any schoolboy in Georgia can figure out the price the people have to pay. In the first place, there is the slump in taxable property. Georgia alone has lost $50,000,000 during the past two years. A debt of $162,000,000 has been saddled on the people of the whole country, and there has been a net loss of $146,000,000 in gold—the money of final payment.

This has not been due to any loss of the productive capacity of the people, but is the result of the most infamous piece of administrative injustice that the world has ever seen. By law the notes and bonds of the government are payable in coin. Mr. Cleveland has decided that they are payable in gold, and it is due to this violation of the law that the people have been robbed and plundered for the benefit of the gold owners.

Things that Threatened the North Carolina Railroad.

Raleigh Correspondent Aug. 20th Wilmington Messenger.

Mention was made Saturday of a bill introduced in the Legislature which aimed at the control of the North Carolina railway. Here is its text:

SECTION 1. That so much of the charter of the North Carolina railroad and taxation and all amendments as in any way exempt the property, privileges, rights and franchises of said corporation from taxation is hereby repealed, and so much of any law or clauses of any law as exempt said property privileges, rights and franchises from taxation is hereby repealed, and all the property of said corporation of any kind and discription, personal or mixed, shall be subject to taxation in the same manner and to the same extent as the property of other railway corporations in the State.

SEC. 2. That chapter 62, laws of 1848-'49, incorporating the North Carolina Railroad company, and all acts and parts of acts amendatory thereof are hereby altered so that the interest of the State of North Carolina as a stockholder in said corporation shall be controlled and represented as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 3. That all powers now vested in the Governor by virtue of said acts of incorporation, and by virtue of all acts or parts of acts amendatory thereof, to appoint State proxy and directors in the said road are hereby repealed.

SEC. 4. That George H. Smathers, of Waynesville, is hereby elected to act as proxy for the State in all meetings of the North Carolina Railroad company which may hereafter be called and held prior to the adjournment of the next General Assembly. He shall represent the interests of the State in said company, shall have the power of substitution, and shall not be required to own stock in the company.

SEC. 5. That upon the appearance of said State proxy or his substitute at any place fixed for the meeting of the stockholders of the North Carolina Railroad company such meeting shall be declared and considered duly organized and ready to proceed to business. It shall be the duty of said State proxy or his substitute at the proper meetings of the stockholders to vote for and elect eight directors on the part of the State as members of the board of directors of said company. Such directors shall be suitable persons and holders of at least one share of stock in said company at the time of their election. The said State proxy may call special meetings of the stockholders when, in his opinion, it is necessary.

SEC. 6. If for any reasons the annual meetings of the said stockholders are not called, it shall be the duty of said State proxy to call a meeting, to be held at some place fixed by him upon thirty days' notice, which shall be published in some newspaper in the State.

SEC. 7. It shall be unlawful for stockholders to combine for the purpose of preventing the organization of the meetings of stockholders in any company or corporation in which the State is a stockholder, or for any officer or officers to neglect or otherwise to do or omit to do any act necessary to call the regular or special meetings of such corporations. Any person guilty of a violation of this section shall be liable upon conviction to a fine not to exceed $500, and imprisonment not more than six months, in the discretion of the court.

An Open Letter to Mr. Cleveland from One of His First-term Postmasters.

[Chicago Dispatch.]

SIR: Federal officials appointed under your Administration were present in hordes at the recent Democratic State Convention in Iowa, dictated the nominations, and made the platform. In some instances they changed the vote of instructed county delegations in order to bring about the results they accomplished. During the wrangling that occurred prior to the Convention, they were conspicuous in hotel lobbies, and easily recognized by their offensive bearing and dictatorial manners. It is said that there were over one hundred of these Federal officers, including revenue Collectors, United States Attorneys, Marshals, and Postmasters.

This leads to the observation that I was myself a postmaster in 1886; and became acquainted with the order that you issued governing Federal officials in their relations to the public, and especially as to their conduct in political affairs. That order of yours, dated July 14, 1886, was explicit enough for me, and I regulated my conduct accordingly. You said that "office holders must not use their official positions to control political movements. They should not offend by obtrusive partisanship, nor should they assume the active conduct of political campaigns." They were particularly instructed by you that they should not try to control nominations, and you characterized such conduct as indecent and unfair. My duty seemed plain to me. I had been honored by you with a responsible position, and believed that the best way to manifest my gratitude was to obey the order not only in letter but in spirit. I had always been an active Democrat, particularly in Conventions, trying to influence nominations and secure what I deemed to be proper expressions in party platforms, but from the time that I became a Postmaster and until I retired during the Administration of Mr. Harrison, I did not attend Conventions or caucuses, but was a quiet Democrat, contributing of my means to the legitimate expenses of party organization, leaving to others the active duties that fall on a campaigner. If I had done otherwise my conscience would have told me that I was doing wrong, and my Republican neighbors would have noted me as an offensive partisan.

This letter is written with full knowledge that your order is still in force, and to inform you of the acts of your appointees in Iowa, who make civil service a term of reproach and your order a thing of derision. It is now a matter of public notoriety that never in the political history of Iowa, including the worst times of Republican rule, was there such a shameful violation of the rules of decency and good order as was manifested at the late Democratic State Convention. Your order was treated with contempt, and when the violators of it were reminded of their indecency they would reply in a manner that would become the minions of a despotic government rather than public servants.

Mr. President, we all, as Democrats, have opposed such acts of Republican Administrations as tended toward a centralized government. Many of us yet believe that had it not been for the sturdy opposition of the Democratic party during the Reconstruction period the States would have been reduced to provinces and a strong Government established at Washington. The traditional policy of the Democratic party is for Washington to keep hands off and let the people manage their own affairs, whether at the polls or in nominating conventions.

I believe in your integrity, Mr. President, and that you earnestly desire civil service reform; that you will not approve of the indecent conduct of the men who, at Marshalltown, armed with your commissions, took advantage of their places, triumphed over their fellow Democrats, and then in stinging words taunted them with the humiliation of defeat.

This letter is made public because the subject is of public concern, and with the hope that your disapproval of such methods will be so expressed as to prove a lesson to those who temporarily clothed in authority would make your Administration rules a farce and Democracy a shame in the sight of decent men.

Very respectfully,
SAMUEL B. EVANS,
A Member of the Convention.
Ottumwa, Ia., Aug. 9.

Meaning of the Pictures and Words on the U. S. Seal.

The obverse of the seal shows an eagle bearing the shield of the United States, holding in its right claw an olive branch, in its left a bundle of arrows, above it a constellation of thirteen stars; from the eagle's bill issues a scroll bearing the motto "E pluribus unum.' The eagle is the national bird; the arms of the United States indicate by the upright bars the various States, joined in a solid "chief." The olive branch means peace, the arrows war; the constellation denotes "a new nation taking its place and rank among the sovereign powers of the world." On the reverse is an unfinished pyramid; above it an eye in a triangle surrounded with a glory, on its base the date MDCCLXXVI; and the mottoes, "Annuit Coeptis" and "Novus Ordo Seclo rum." The pyramid denotes strength; the eye and the first motto, "He favors the beginnings," refer to the assistance of Providence shown in many ways; the second motto means "A new order of ages."

Goldbuggery and the Third Term.

Atlanta Constitution.]

There is hardly any doubt that the special friends of Mr. Cleveland have undertaken the job of nominating the president for a third term.

We do not think that Mr. Whitney would like to see a violation of the custom established by George Washington, but we are of the opinion that he would feel somewhat tickled to have it said of him that he was the political manipulator who was smart enough to break through the custom and destroy the precedent.

Taking this view of the case, it may be said in passing that such a nomination would result in an immediate and a much-desired round-up in matters political. It would at once separate the genuine from the pseudo-democrats, and would have the effect of clarifying the political atmosphere generally.

We do not see what plainer issue could be put before the American people than the nomination of Mr. Cleveland for a third term on a goldbug platform. We do not think that such an issue can be brought to the front and settled definitely too soon for the repose of the American people.

Tennessee is preparing to celebrate next year the hundreth anniversity of her admission to the Union. She is an older State than Ohio, following only Vermont and Kentmeky among the States brought in since the adoption of the Constitution. She was formed out of territory ceded to the United States by North Carolina in 1789, and conveyed by the Senators of the latter State in 1790.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Literary Notes.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE.

DAVID GRAHAM ADEE will contribute to the September HARPER'S the history of "Malbrouk s'en va-t-en guerre," the song that Trilby sang at her Paris debut, and trace it down from a remote past through important historic movements to a tune now familiar in every civilized country.

In the same number the third paper in POULTNEY BIGELOW'S *German Struggle for Liberty* series will describe the demoralization of Prussia through the cowardice and treason of the nobles, the revival of patriotism among the people through the efforts of Nettelbeck, Schill, Gneisenau, and Scharnhorst, and the famous conference at Erfurt, at which Napoleon alternately dazzled and insulted the Czar and the German princes.

HARPER'S WEEKLY.

During August the publication of a series of articles of exceptional interest to the people of the West will begin in HARPER'S WEEKLY. There will be an exposure of an extended conspiracy under the Civil Service Law; an account of the efforts to rob the civilized Indians of their lands in the Indian Territory; a clear account of the practical results of co-education in Western colleges; a series of papers on experiments in municipal government in the West; a paper on Western streets; a paper on club life in the West; a paper on West ern libraries, etc. These articles are the fruit of a tour through the Western States undertaken by JULIAN RALPH at the instance of HARPER'S WEEKLY.

HARPER'S BAZAR.

It is too early to indicate autumn fashions, except in very general terms; but hints of the coming season will appear in the August numbers of HARPER'S BAZAR. A charming play for amateurs, entitled *Piossa Life*, by ALICE RUTH CARTER, will be published in the BAZAR early in August.

Secretary Smith's Financial "Views."

Atlanta Constitution.]

If Congressman Livingston has been correctly reported, Secretary Smith's able position on the money question is in a condition to be multiplied by four. He was technically opposed to the sub-treasury plan mainly because that plan did not go far enough. He didn't want warehouses, or anything of that kind, but he wanted paper currency issued on such non-perishable products as 'possums, taters and pole beans. In this matter he went considerably beyond the demands of the farmers' alliance, and, in his letter to Colonel Peek, put himself squarely on record as favoring non-perishable farm products, such as 'possums, taters, pole beans, punkins and the like. If the secretary had stuck to this record he would be in a much better position, politically, than he now is.

We do not know that he has deserted his theory. We will do him the justice to say that, so far as the records bear witness, he is still in favor of 'possums, taters, pole beans and punkins as a basis for paper notes. But, in one particular he has suffered a sea change. He is no longer openly in favor of the free coinage of silver. Secretly, however, he is in favor of "free silver at 16 to 1" if such an outcome were possible, but, as he said in the hearing of Congressman Livingston, "boys, we can't get it."

There seems to be no principle whatever behind the matter, so far as Secretary Smith is concerned. What he can get, boys, he is in favor of, no matter if it be republican doctrine. What he can't get, boys, he is opposed to, no matter if it is democratic. If Secretary Smith's views are as stated it will be seen that it is one thing to be a Georgia democrat, and another and quite a different thing to be a member of Mr. Cleveland's cabinet.

Mr. Carlisle was compelled, in order to hold his present $8,000 job, to go back to his silver speech and chew and swallow it. Secretary Smith, it seems, is still for free silver at 16 to 1 if he could get it, and there is nothing to show that he does not believe as heartily now, as he did a year or two ago, in the efficacy of a paper currency based on 'possums, taters, pole beans, punkins and other non-perishable products.

Consequently we are justified in sayirg that unless Secretary Smith recants his financial opinions in the most unmistakable way, Colonel Peek and the other populist leaders will have to get off the track in favor of the Secretary for anything he wants.

That at least, is the outlook now. We hope to hear from Secretary Smith and have this great question settled at an early day.

Historic St. Mary's.

Confederate Veteran.]

It may be of interest to the readers of the Veteran to know that St. Mary's School, whose advertisement appears in this number, was a place of refugh during the late war for the wife and children of President Davis, and that the daughter of Gen. Lee was educated there. In fact, many were the daughters of the South who were entrusted to the care and protection of Dr. Aldert Smedes' the beloved founder and rector of the school. It is interesting to know also that for six weeks the Federal soldiers were encamped in St. Mary's grove and that throughout this time the order of the school was not interrupted. So rare indeed was Dr. Smedes' tact that no unpleasantness of any kind occurred, even though it was well known that four of his sons had served in the Confederate Army. Two of these fell upon the battle-field; and one, a chaplain, the present Rector of the school, was for sometime imprisoned in the old capitol. It will give pleasure to many who see this notice who have perchance had mothers, sisters or wives educated at this institution, to learn that under the present guidance the school in point of scholarship has fully kept pace with the demands of the times, its pupils being now allowed to enter Vassar on certificate, and in point of training its girls to be refined and noble women, it has in all respects fulfilled the hopes and ideas of its founder.

Dawson County, Montana, is the largest county in the United States. It has an area of about 30,000 square miles, which makes it very nearly as large as the five New England States of New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut. Choteau county, Montana, has 12,500 square miles, which is 10 times as much land as there is in the State of Rhode Island. Two other whopping big counties in Montana are Missoula and Custer.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

The Kentucky Campaign.

Atlanta Constitution.]

Joe Blackburn will be the next senator from Kentucky, provided the democrats win. If the democrats do not carry the legislature, a republican goldbug will be elected, and this is the event that the Watterson-Carlisle crowd are working for and hoping for.

But, in any event, it is already known that a majority of the democratic legislature are in favor of Blackburn, the free coinage candidate. With the grit that characterizes the true Kentuckian, Joe Blackburn has stood for true democracy in the face of the efforts of the Watterson Carlisle crowd to republicanize the democratic party, and on this issue he has already won. This is the true test of the democratic sentiment of Kentucky, and true democrats all over the country are grateful to Joe Blackburn for fighting the issue out to a finish.

The statement in the telegrams that some of those pledged to support him are not in favor of free silver must be taken with a barrel of lime thrown in for a disinfectant. The Watterson-Carlisle gang have declared openly that they would bolt the democratic ticket rather than support a free coinage man. That they will make this threat good we have no reason to doubt. They are playing for a very high stake. They may, and doubtless will, vote for Hardin for governor, since Hardin will have no voice in the settlement of the money question. But they won't vote for Blackburn for senator; and the fact that he has a majority of the democratic candidates pledged to his support shows how the democratic party in Kentucky stands.

The democrats of that state are democrats, and that is all that need be said about them. The goldbugs who profess to be democrats are merely touters for the republicans, and we greatly fear that their efforts will make a republican state of the democratic stronghold of Kentucky.

The real campaign will open next Monday, and then we shall see how Hardin stands. He won his nomination by making effective speeches in favor of the free coinage of silver. Does he propose to win his election by catering to the Watterson-Carlisle crowd? We hope not, and we believe not.

[The campaign has opened; Hardin has declared for free coinage; and his republican opponent has received the applause of the goldbug traitors who call themselves "democrats."]

Chicago the General Favorite.

Washington Post.]

An intense rivalry is already apparent among a number of cities for the honor of entertaining the national political conventions which will meet next spring. It is the general opinion among the politicians in Washington that Chicago will be selected. It is a central city, with numberless railroads running in all directions, and a great telegraphic center. It can care for a tremendous crowd without creating a ripple in the every-day life of the population, and it is so cosmopolitan that the interest of no particular candidate would be aided by its selection. The experience at Minneapolis in 1892 will be a warning which will not go unheeded. The pretty town accommodated the crowd and extended a most hospitable welcome, while its exposition building was capacious enough to hold 10,000 people. But its telegraph wires were swamped by the preliminary dispatches, and when the correspondents really got down to work their matter was piled mountain high and nothing got through without delay.

Of course San Francisco will be in line. For years the Golden Gate city has been pleading at the doors of the two national committees for the privilege of entertaining the committee. When the national committees meet here next winter the path of the San Francisco delegation will not be flowing with milk and honey, but there will be fruit and wine in generous profusion.

As against all this profuse entertainment, however, the careful committeemen have weighed the distance of the Pacific slope, the meager railroad facilities, the cost of transportation for the delegates and the inadequate means of telegraphic communication. The few wires which run along the transcontinental lines of railroad would not begin to carry the hundreds of thousands of words in special and press dispatches, and a storm in the Rocky mountains or the disarrangement of the wires along the southern route would leave the entire east without any news from the convention. In addition to this, the trip to the coast and return could not be made in less than three weeks or a month, and few of the delegates could afford to lose so much time.

The latest applicant in the field is Atlanta. The delegation which spent several days in Washington for the purpose of inviting President Cleveland to attend the cotton states' exposition set the ball in motion by talking Atlanta as a convention town to every person of prominence whom they met. Cincinnatti, St. Louis and possibly Omaha may be again in the list of applicants next winter, but Chicago seems to have the call.

PEACE INSTITUTE.

Miss Mary Anderson Added to the Faculty—A Home-Like Place for Girls.

Exchange.]

Peace Institute has added Miss Mary Anderson to its already well-equipped faculty. She is well known in North Carolina, being a teacher of long experience, and comes with highest recommendations for great ability as a teacher and unbounded influence for good over her pupils.

The school is now thoroughly furnished and made as home-like and attractive as possible. In fact progress and improvement mark every place and particular. The shady lawn, now covered with beautiful grass and adorned with lovely flowers, offers, with the large and comfortable house, a sweet home for those who desire to attend this most excellent school.

The health of the pupils and entire absence of sickness during the heated term bespeak wonderfully healthful surroundings. The delightful water used is obtained within the grounds and, upon analysis, had been found absolutely pure.

The school is retired from the heat and dust of the city. No superior fare or care could be desired.

The new advertisement gives particulars that will be of interest to its patrons.

Mrs. J. P. Bell, Ossawatomie, Kan., wife of the editor of The Graphic, the leading local paper of Miami county, writes ***"I was troubled with heart disease*** for six years, severe palpitations, shortness of breath, together with such extreme nervousness, that, at times I would walk the floor nearly all night. We consulted the best medical talent. ***They said there was no help for me,*** that I had organic disease of the heart for which there was no remedy. I had read your advertisement in The Graphic and a year ago, as a last resort, tried one bottle of ***Dr. Miles' New Cure for the Heart,*** which convinced me that there was true merit in it. I took three bottles each of the Heart Cure and Restorative Nervine and ***It completely cured me. I sleep*** well at night, my heart beats regularly and I have no more smothering spells. I wish to say to all who are suffering as I did; there's relief untold for them if they will only give your remedies just one trial."

Dr. Miles Heart Cure is sold on a positive guarantee that the first bottle will benefit. All druggists sell it at $1, 6 bottles for $5, or it will be sent, prepaid, on receipt of price by the Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

Dr. Miles' Heart Cure
Restores Health

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

—NINETEENTH ANNUAL SESSION BEGINS—
SEPTEMBER 2nd, 1895.

Educates and trains both sexes of the colored race for teachers and good citizens.

BOARD AND LODGING REASONABLE.

Tuition Free.
For catalogue apply to
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"JUST A FEW WORDS"

That some of the young men have to say who have ridden the

—RAMBLER BICYCLE.—

Messrs. A. J. Pemberton and Co.,

GENTLEMEN:

THE OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., AUG. 29, 1895.

Established in 1825 by E. J. Hale, Sr.

E. J. HALE, Editor and Proprietor.

THE DUTY OF DEMOCRATS.

Those who have followed the course of the OBSERVER since the first seeds of party disintegration were formally sown at Clinton in 1892, do not need to be told that the keystone of the policy which it has pursued, without break, since then, has been the doctrine that the party can only recover its supremacy in North Carolina by substituting capable party servants for the incapable and honest ones for those who wilfully betray their trusts. A necessary corollary from this is that we can hope for no lasting good as the result of the bargains between the democratic and populist machines which the thoughtless propose, or of the more plausible arrangements or combinations outside of the democratic organization which the discreeter brethren favor.

The OBSERVER, seeing that the forks of a number of roads have been suddenly reached in the last few days, sums up what it has been preaching for all this time in the statement, very deliberately made, that it will advocate no scheme or proposition for the cure of the North Carolina democracy's present ills which has not the sanction, or is not aimed at obtaining the sanction, of the regularly organized machinery of the State democracy. It is as firmly convinced as it can be of anything, that the slightest departure from this position is but the thin edge of the wedge of party disintegration.

Last week we had occasion to speak on this same subject. As reflection, backed by the commendation of some of our ablest men, has confirmed us in the views then expressed, we repeat them as follows.

[Observer Editorial, Aug. 22.]

AN ASSORTMENT OF POLITICS.

We present the reader to day with a wide range for choice of a road to silver salvation. (1) There is the call of Senator Butler for a convention of all who oppose the gold standard. (2) There is the call of leading democrats at Raleigh for a like convention. (3) And there are the resolutions and plan of organization of the recent conference of silver democrats at the Metropolitan Hotel in Washington. Having laid these documents before our readers we might leave them, each, to work out his own salvation, but in these troublous times, more than ever, the editor is expected to declare himself—even if nobody else has the courage to do so. We submit, therefore, the following remarks and advice in obedience to the custom and with becoming deference.

1. We think any movement for silver outside of the party and under Mr. Butler's leadership, hurtful to the cause of silver because certain to strengthen the third party—which has no prospect of becoming strong enough to carry a national election, and serves only to weaken the democracy. We have more respect for Mr. Butler, who seceded openly from the democratic party, than for those Clevelandites who remained in the party for the purpose of disrupting it; but the object of creating a third party, whatever may have been Mr. Butler's object in joining it, was to weaken the democratic party. Besides, the essence of the populist doctrine and of the republican doctrine is the same: paternalism and the bestowal of enlarged powers upon the Federal government. The essence of Democratic doctrine is just the reverse.

2. We agree with those who think that a silver convention, called by democrats, but outside of the party organization, would stand a good chance of being controlled by the populists, whose party it would therefore strengthen at the expense of the democrats.

3. The expressed object of the Washington conference—viz: to control the next national convention in the interest of silver—is precisely what all good democrats should strive for. But we doubt the utility (to say nothing else) of a separate organization within the party; while, in the present case and so far as North Carolina is concerned, the fact that Mr. Arthur Barnes, General Ransom's factotum, was the doorkeeper and inspector of credentials, gives a black eye to the movement in this State. The kind of politics issuing from a body with such a sentinel on duty, is as questionable as would be the religion of a church that would employ (we mean no personal disrespect to Mr. Barnes) the Devil for a verger.

What then?

With the becoming deference pledged above, this is our advice: Let the Executive Committee, in its call for next year's primaries, open the doors to all who will pledge themselves to vote the democratic tickets, *provided* the national democratic convention nominate a silver candidate on a silver platform. We cannot win unless we recover some of those who formerly voted with us. We stand a chance to recover them this way, (and, so far as we can see, this way only), and at the same time we place the party under the strongest inducement that can be conceived of to send its ablest and truest silver advocates to the national convention.

It will be observed that the remedy proposed aims at the segregation of the rank and file of the populists from the populist machine—that is to say, that portion of the populists, and the recalcitrant and *in transitu* democrats, whose only or chief grievance against the democracy is the uncertainty of its (national) silver policy.

We believe that there are many thousands of such former democrats who would be glad to return to the party upon fair terms—that is upon terms that would neither humiliate them, nor lead them upon (what to them would seem) a fool's errand, if the national decision should be adverse to silver and they still be bound by the fact that they had participated in the democratic primaries. The terms of the contingent release would apply, of course, only to the new recruits. Party discipline, therefore, in the present body would not be weakened.

As one eminent North Carolinian, in writing his approval of the last week's editorial above reproduced, says: "There never was in our history a parallel to the present situation." That is most true; and, as we have said, we can conceive of nothing but the plan proposed by us that offers any chance to the democracy of recovering the State.

We earnestly hope that our friends, Mr. Chambers Smith and his companions, may see their way to turning the weight of their movement in its favor, and that either the Executive committee, or, if they have not the power, that a called convention, make formal declaration of the policy outlined by us. The sooner this is done, if done at all, the better.

Remember, only the Democratic party professes democratic principles. All we need to do, is to purge it of traitors.

GOLDBUG IGNORANCE.

Gov. O'Ferral, (Teamoh), of Virginia, has opened his canvass against Senator Daniel for the Virginia United States senatorship, now held by Mr. Daniel and falling vacant next March, by writing an open letter on the question of free silver. The New York Times's Richmond correspondent makes this quotation from the Governor's letter, which that ignorant New York goldbug paper evidently publishes as a "squelcher":

"I am opposed to the doctrine of free and unlimited silver coinage without international agreement with the principal commercial countries of the world. We cannot adopt a monetery system different from these great nationalities and force them to recognize it. I am for a sound dollar, and what I mean by a sound dollar is one that will pass for 100 cents and be as good as any other dollar anywhere within the limits of the civilized world. Gold is that dollar now; silver may also be, if kept on a parity with gold. But this can only be done by international agreement. What I mean by a sound dollar is one that the farmer, the mechanic, and the laboring man can use with a purchasing power of 100 cents, and buy as much with it as any other dollar. What I mean by a sound dollar is one that its holder may lay away to buy a home, save for a rainy day, or provide for himself in old age with absolute certainty that it will be as good as any other dollar when he wants to use it. Gold is that dollar; silver cannot be unless by international agreement it is made equivalent to a gold dollar."

As a matter of fact, there is no such thing as international money. The United States found that out when it coined those foolish "trade dollars" for circulation in the Oriental countries, just as this writer discovered when he tried to pass an English sovereign (gold $5 piece) over a lunch counter at Calais, only 30 miles from the English shore, or for one trifle or another at Paris, Rome, Cairo, Aden, Bombay, Calcutta or Columbo. Yet England is the commercial mistress of the world, her buyers and money spenders are in the first named three plaaes every day, and she owns or practically owns the other cities.

Go to! Mr. Goldbug O'Ferral, degenerate son of Virginia. The Declaration of Independence, written by one of your gubernatorial predecessors, and the Revolutionary struggle in which your State did so much to make that instrument good, set us free from the domination of English or other foreign money laws and standards.

PARTY FEALTY.

The St. Louis Republic asks:

"Is young Allen Thurman bound by the Ohio platform? Is J. Sterling Morton bound by the Nebraska platform? Are Congressman Catchings and Governor Stone bound by the Mississippi platform? Whom does the Iowa platform bind?"

And proceeds to say:

"When the Pertle Springs Convention sent congratulations to Joe Blackburn for defying the Kentucky platform, a question of penetrating import was raised and it will not down."

The answer is that on national questions—the currency, for example, which is what the Republic is referring to—the doctrine of the national convention holds until the next (national) one is held. When a campaign is not on, the press and the people of the several States may discuss the soundness or unsoundness of the national pronouncement with a view to amendment at the next convention, and the several State conventions that may be held between the national meeting times may interpret the national platform where it is obscure or alleged to be obscure. Such State interpretation is undoubtedly the gauge of orthodoxy in that particular State, and the party servants in Congress of such State are undoubtedly bound by it.

Young Allen Thurman, who is a State party official (we believe), is bound by the Ohio platform where it does not conflict with the Chicago platform. The New York Sun points out that the Ohio currency plank differs from the Chicago currency plank in the respect that it omits the words "and in the markets" from the conditions of parity required by the latter. The Sun, it may be said in passing, objects to this departure of the Ohio platform as a concession to the populists.

J. Sterling Morton (known as the cabinet donkey) is a Federal official, and therefore not bound by the Nebraska platform. His duty to his country, to his party and (especially, because he is a fool) to himself, is to keep his mouth shut.

Congressman Catchings and Governor Stone are bound by the Mississippi platform, if the 16 to 1 provision therein means what it does in the North Carolina platform of '94—as we presume it does.

The Iowa platform binds Iowa democrats only so far as it re-affirms the Chicago platform. Its endorsement of the financial course of the President binds no one, because the President has, in the knowledge of all men, bolted the Chicago platform.

Blackburn says he does not defy the Kentucky platform,—for the Kentucky convention simply re-affirmed the Chicago platform and voted down a proposition to endorse the President's course in opposition to it.

ANOTHER BOOK BY JUSTICE CLARK.

We have received from the publishers, Messrs. Edwards & Broughton, of Raleigh, a copy of the "Supplement to Clark's Annotated Code," the work of Hon. Walter Clark, LL. D., a Justice of the Supreme Court. Pp. 108; price $1.00. The purpose and scope of this most useful book is stated in the preface, which we we shall give, with further comments, next week.

CURRENT COMMENT.

The OBSERVER is greatly indebted to ex-Congressman Grady for the public documents which he has been sending to it.

* * *

General Ransom has been re-appointed Minister to Mexico. The whole affair is a stupid farce, on the surface. The democracy of North Carolina is to be congratulated—provided he will stay away.

* * *

The action of Messrs. Butler, Skinner and Henry, in leaving the democratic party is but the natural outcome of the example set before the young democracy of North Carolina by General Ransom, who taught them by his acts that party principles (and the desires of constituencies as embodied therein) were as nothing when weighed in the balance against the "practical politics" of offiee-getting.

* * *

"Col. Watterson," says the Raleigh News and Observer, "calls the third term suggestion a mere midsummer fad, furnishing a ready, easy-going, unexciting text for the enforced garrulity of the professional scribe." Col. Watterson, it will be remembered, is the Cleveland cuckoo who has abandoned the democratic principles of a life time for those of the republican party. He is the same Col. Watterson who, in the language of the Wilmington Messenger, "is now dancing with John Sherman on one side and Bradley [the republican nominee for Governor of Kentucky] on the other."

* * *

Our alert and versatile friend, the Wilmington Review, professes such friendship for the OBSERVER that we would stretch a point a long way to oblige it, but we must draw the line at holding ourselves responsible for words which it incorrectly credits the OBSERVER with using. If the Review will quote the OBSERVER's article from which it takes an incorrectly quoted extract, its readers will see that the extract requires no explanation—even though the altered word, which gave such a confusing twist to the extract, should remain altered also in the full quotation.

* * *

As an evidence of the toadyism with which the Great Hypnotizer seems to load all his official or party subordinates, take this remark made by Chairman Harrity to a reporter, as he stepped off the gang plank of a returning transatlantic steamer: "On the other side I found every sign of returning prosperity. This is due to the fact that the Democratic Administration has put upon the statute books a tariff law that is satisfactory both at home and abroad to the working man and to the manufacturer." The New York newspaper which published this had evidently forgotten (though Mr. Harrity could not have done so) the fact that the President not only didn't put the tariff law referred to upon the statute books, but that he refused to sign it and pronounced its authors guilty of "perfidy and dishonor." What a funny world this is, anyhow.

* * *

Mr. P. J. Moran, the Atlanta Constitution's staff correspondent who has been reporting for it the Kentucky and Ohio campaigns, calls attention to an important fact in the following: "Ohio, so far as party issues are concerned, is but a rotten borough in the camp of national democracy. She never has cast a democratic electoral vote since the war except by accident of one in 1892. The aim of the rotten boroughs, such as Iowa and kindred States, is to force a platform upon those who do the voting. In most of these States the apparent democratic party consists of nothing but office holders, many of whom are not even qualified to vote." This is a matter which is becoming of serious concern to the party, now that political views within the party are so much influenced by sectional or local considerations. It is a matter which should be taken up by the national convention itself and disposed of in a way to remove, or at least greatly lessen, the burden of the present handicap upon the States that regularly cast democratic electoral votes, of having to accept the platform doctrines of the States that never do.

* * *

Mr. Walter R. Henry, General Ransom's old friend, has gone over to the populists. The incident furnishes occasion to the cuckoo organs for a bit of the most unblushing effrontery that has come under our observation in a long time, even at the hands of those past masters in the art and practice of "cheek." They point to his defection as a confirmation of the wisdom and foresight of the President and Senator Ransom in "refusing to give him office"! These cuckoos are firm believers in the doctrine that the people have short memories. As a matter of fact, "the President and Senator Ransom" appointed Mr. Henry to a full Consulship, an office declared by law to rank with that of Captain in the navy and Colonel in the regular army, but in practice ranking much higher. It was not their fault that he declined it. It is also a fact that Mr. Henry is one of the two chief stump speakers of the democracy whom the Ransom organs in the early days of '93 filled their columns with praise of, in order, as it turned out, not to secure the best places for *them*, but for others less deserving (according to the organs) who were run in, against Vance's nominees, under their cover. It is best to keep history straight, and to get it so before the "incident" closes. Mr. Henry belonged to the Ransom faction of the party, and it was also the Ransom faction that dickered with Mr. Marion Butler in 1892. As we have said, however, in regard to the latter, so we say in regard to Mr. Henry: we have more respect for these open deserters than for those who retain the livery of democracy to serve republicanism in. No: the Henry incident is no funeral of the Vance democracy's, but simply an outcome of the working of the Ransom machine.

THE KENTUCKY CANVASS.

Goldbug Democrats Unite with the Republicans.

Covington correspondence of the Atlanta Constitution, Aug. 23.]

There are many phases of the goldbug treason which is endeavoring to deliver over the state of Kentucky to the republicans.

The other day, for instance, the head henchman of Colonel Bradley, the republican nominee for governor, compiled a list of minor federal officers who were wearing Hardin badges for the purpose of having it brought to the attention of President Cleveland. There were several such officers in the audiences which listened to the joint debates in Lonisville, Mayfield and Hopkinsville. In due course of time they will be "warned," and after that will be liable to dismissal. I could not but wonder at the freedom and confidence with which this republican boss was marking the democratic sheep for slaughter. Altogether, the coalition which exists between the goldbug democrats of this state and the republicans seems so clear that there can be but little doubt of its existence. These people meet Colonel Bradley everywhere, make much of him, and help to raise the cheer whenever he talks for the republican policy of a single gold standard.

The complete subservience of these people to the statement that the republic is but a backyard of the English commercial world is humiliating. In Louisville I heard a member of the state central committee say, "It is nonsense to talk of the United States inaugurating a financial policy. England controls three-fourths of the trade of the world, and she is entitled to make prices and legislate for the money question." Yet the man who spoke these words of total subserviency to England was born in the state which has given a Henry Clay to the world! How his attitude pales before that of John C. Calhoun, who, while moving the declaration of war against England in 1812, thrilled his hearers with the determination to be forever independent, not only of England, but of English influences.

Colonel Bradley will have plenty of money from the republican headquarters, while the goldbug bosses will see that the negro vote is made eligible and cast for Bradley, in order to claim that free silverism de feated Hardin.

The common people of Kentucky are with General Hardin. "Our people were almost a unit," said Hon. Gus G. Coulter, of Graves county, "when Mr. Carlisle came into the state to defend his conversion. He made a strong impression, but that is giving away now, and the old unanimity is returning."

The moral forces which move a people cannot be long suppressed. The revolution, starting among the obscure, gathers strength as it swells, and is the more sweeping when it comes. The sole talk of the goldbugs here, as elsewhere, is that the "business interests" of the country demand the gold standard. To listen to them one would think that he was in Russia, instead of the United States. Under the rule of that despotic empire there are several advisory councils—the higher nobility, then the lesser nobles and gentlemen, and, lastly, the merchants and traders, who are supposed to watch over the interests of the people at large. Under such patronage it is God help the people, for no one else will. The agriculturist is but a slave, the workingman not that good. Under the new system growing up in the United States the only people to be cared for will be the large city classes, and the farmer, heretofore the backbone of the republic, will be but a bent, cowed beast of burden, who will drop to the ground on the approach of one of the "governing classes."

WOULD NOT APPOINT MCCREARY.

Strong efforts were made to have General Hardin modify his position in Mayfield, where he was to be called upon to state whether, in the event of his election, he would appoint a free silver man to a possible senatorial vacancy. When the invited guests were seated upon the platform from which the debaters were to talk in Mayfield, who should make his sudden appearance and take his seat thereon but Congressman James B. McCreary, the administration pet, who is running as a goldbug against Joe Blackburn for the senate. The design of this scheme was to compel Hardin to soften his statement, so as not to offend his listener. Colonel Bradley, speaking first, took occasion to taffy the goldbug visitor, thus drawing marked attention to his presence. When General Hardin arose to speak, he slowly analyzed the Chicago plank as re-enacted by the Louisville convention, drawing the deduction that it was a free silver plank, demanding silver coinage on equal terms with gold.

"Who, then, would I nominate to a senatorial vacancy?" General Hardin asked, his eye set on McCreary; "a man who would vote for the free and equal coinage of silver with gold, and"—his voice growing louder—"one who would vote to loosen the clutch of foreign bondholders upon the throats of the people." The applause was deafening.

That was enough for McCreary, and he spent the rest of his stay with Bradley.

Let Them Get Out.

Atlanta Constitution,]

All over the country, in the east, the north, the west and the south, is to be observed a tendency on the part of the gold bugs, who have heretofore been parading as democrats, to gravitate toward the republican party. This tendency is natural and inevitable. Men are irresistibly drawn to those who agree with them, and, as the republican party is responsible for the demonetization of silver, that organization is the natural home of those who believe in the single gold standard.

That this is true recent developments abundantly prove. Take the case of Mr. Charles S. Fairchild, who was a member of Mr. Cleveland's first cabinet, and who is now one of the officers of the Wall and William Street Reform Club. He announces that he and the men who act with him are prepared to unite with the republicans of New York, as against the democrats. There is no financial question at issue in New York, so far as we can see, but, on general principles, Fairchild and his chums feel more at home with the republicans than they do with any organization which calls itself democratic.

Mr. Fairchild and his friends held a meeting the other day and after it was over, a reporter asked him in regard to the prospects for a union ticket this fall.

"If you mean a union with the republicans," said Mr. Fairchild, "I can say that the sense of the meeting was in favor of it." Such candor as this is worth listening to after hearing the cuckoos and goldbug organs of the south protest that they are still democrats, although they are in favor of republican principles.

Then there is the case of Senator Lindsay, of Kentucky, and those of his friends who oppose the free coinage of silver. Finding that they could neither control nor muzzle the democratic candidate for governor, they have concluded to give aid and comfort to the republican candidate. For Senator Lindsay's part, he declares that he intends to go about over the state making speeches for "sound" money. Now, as "sound" money is simply another name for the British gold standard, Senator Lindsay might as well have said that he proposes to aid Bradley, the republican candidate, who is also making speeches for "sound" money. The only difference is that Bradley doesn't make any concealments. He comes right out and says that "sound" money means the single gold standard—the destruction of silver as the the money of final payment. He declares, moreover, that if his party had made any other declaration, he would not only have refused to become the candidate, but would have refused to vote the ticket. This is honest; this is right.

Bradley is a republican and he is in favor of "sound" money, which means the single gold standard. He hides behind no quibbles. He doesn't pretend to believe in an "international agreement." In short, he doesn't play the hypocrite and the dodger. What a contrast between Bradley, the republican, and the gang of southern cuckoos and goldbugs who favor the single gold standard because Mr. Cleveland does, and yet are afraid to say so! Why, beside his followers, Mr. Cleveland is honesty itself. His actions are bold and straightforward, and every act of his shows beyond all question that he is squarely in favor of the single gold standard. But those who profess to believe in him—the southern cuckoos and organs—seem to be afraid of their own shadows. They refuse to come out squarely and say whether they agree with Mr. Cleveland or the democratic party. They hedge, and dodge, and deny, and explain, and split hairs, and make marks in the sand, and straddle, and squirm, until it is impossible to say where they stand. Since Senator Lindsay, of Kentucky, and other goldbugs further north have set the example, we trust it will be followed by the southern contingent There is no reason why any goldbug should remain in the democratic party or pretend to be a democrat. There is no place for them in the party of the people, and the sooner they get out, the better it will be for them and for those whom they leave behind. The democratic party has always been in favor of open mints for both gold and silver, and since 1873 has always been in favor of restoring by congressional legislation a metal that was demonetized by congressional legislation.

The goldbugs will have to go sometime, and they might as well go first as last. The republican party is the only place for them.

The Great Slump in Georgia.

Atlanta Constitution.]

1892—Total property, real and personal,	$421,149,509
1895—Total property, real and personal,	370 771,732
Decrease,	$ 50,377,777

That is the story of the result of the single gold standard in Georgia.

It is a story which requires very little explanation. The figures speak for themselves.

For nearly twenty years there had been a steady and decided increase in the property values of Georgia. The coinage of silver went on from year to year under the various acts of congress, which increased the quantity each year of primary money and values went up. This continued until 1892, when the highest point in values that Georgia has ever known was reached. This was the last year before the inauguration of the gold standard policy by the administration. Early in 1893 congress met and the policy of the administration inimical to silver was made apparent.

THE BLOW THAT BROUGHT DEPRESSION.

The process which had marked Georgia for the decade preceding that act was checked. It was this blow striking down silver that brought depression to the entire country. How Georgia felt it is shown by the results of this investigation.

But Georgia is not the only State which suffered. The Southern States, the middle States, the western States, all of them fell off heavily and the information at hand concerning the probable returns this year shows that they are still falling off. That is in the very nature of things, natural. The slump of last year, which was so general, was but the beginning. In the east, around the money centres, there was an increase; but all of the rest of the country suffered. More than five hundreds millions of dollars of values in the South and west were swept away in a single year.

The first year under the gold standard in Georgia showed a falling off of about $11,000,000. As the impossibility of silver restoration under the administration's policy became more apparent, stagnation followed and the slump increased.

Last year the slump in values in Georgia was about $25,500,000. This year, while it is not quite so great in figures, the percentage of decrease is practically the same.

The total loss shown by the returns for real and personal property for 1895, as compared with 1894, is $17,705,175—this with all the counties except Monroe heard from.

The returns from the railroads are practically the same as last year. This is necessarily so, as the value of railroad property is virtually assessed by the comptroller general.

In most counties the officers, alarmed by the decrease of last year, have made strenuous efforts to keep up the returns. Letters received by The Constitution from officials in a number of counties explain that in some instances the receivers absolutely refused to take the returns of the property owners and forced them to make a higher return. In several counties the grand juries passed resolutions declaring that the valuation of realty last year was low enough and backed by this the receivers were able to make the taxpayers keep up their returns.

THE CITIES HAVE HELD UP.

The cities have not fallen off as much this year as they did last, but the country counties have shown a larger percentage of decrease.

The wiping away of values has been hardest upon the people of the country. They have seen property which they have returned at a fair valuation lose its value, being, in fact, practically swept away, and naturally in making their returns they have made them accordingly.

It isn't a pleasant picture. It is, however, a mere statement of the facts and the figures stand for themselves.

Georgia is not alone in this loss by any means. While the other Southern States do not get in their returns as early as we do here in Georgia, estimates from the State officers received by The Constitution show that they, too, have suffered. Last year they went off so that the total decrease in the Southern States was $190,254,580. This year the decrease will probably be as large and perhaps it will be larger.

"We are just getting down to a gold basis," remarked the tax receiver of Milton county a few days ago.

And that is all there is to it.

[Meanwhile, as we lately showed, New York and the East enjoy an increase in property.]

THREATENS TO BOLT.

Mr. Cleveland's Friend, Benedict, Says Greenbacks Must Go.

A Friday's New York telegram says:

E. C. Benedict, well known in Wall street and for many years identified with the Chicago Gas Company, is out with a statement in which he announces that unless the democratic party comes out squarely in favor of the retirement of greenback currency, he will vote against it and in favor of the party which does. The greenback, he declares to be valueless in time of need as a circulating medium and serves only as a pump to draw gold from the treasury. He said:

"Silver worth only 62½ cents is bad enough, but bad as it is, it is worth more than the greenback because it has some intrinsic value. To provide a better currency it is necessary first to wipe out the worst forms in existence and then put most anything in their place."

Mr. Benedict is a personal friend of Mr. Cleveland. The President takes a trip every year on Mr. Benedict's yacht and Mr. Benedict is always the first one in New York to know of a bond issue or a message from the President to congress. He had the news of the first bond issue while Mr. Carlisle was stating that there would not be one. Mr. Benedict is also said to have made a good thing out of knowing in advance that Mr. Cleveland would issue a call for the extra session of congress two years ago.

"The Second Step to Free Coinage."

Atlanta Constitution.]

"The greenbacks must be retired. To provide a better currency it is necessary first to wipe out the worst forms in existence and then put most anything in their place."—*The Benedict Interview.*

SHYLOCK—Just put your neck on the block, Uncle Sam, and after your head is off we will devise some means which will entirely replace the loss.

UNCLE SAM—Not much! You fooled me once with unconditional repeal as the "first step to free coinage," and I'm not in the humor to be fooled again.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

CORRESPONDENCE.

GARLAND, N. C., Aug. 26.

Miss Bessie Smith, of Turkey, is visiting Miss Minnie Lamb.

Mrs. Hannah Sloan, little Miss Kate and Master Dave, are visiting relatives near here.

Mrs. McMillan, of Topsail Sound, Mrs. Moore, of Rochelle, Ga., and Mrs. Robinson, of Ivanhoe, are visiting Mrs. William Sloan.

There was a pleasant social gathering of young people at Mr. E. C. Herring's Thursday night.

Mr. Sidney Cromartie attended the Chautauqua at Red Springs.

Mr. Faison, the popular clerk of Mr. Sloan, was called home Saturday to the bedside of his dying mother.

Lieut. Matt Peterson, U. S. A., was here to day, on his way to Governor's Island, New York, where he is stationed.

Farmers are busy with their fodder.

71ST, AUGUST 28.

71st offers only a few items of personal mention in the way of news this week.

Mrs. Alex. Sessoms is sojourning at Hot Springs, near Asheville.

Rev. R A Moore, Baptist minister from Red Springs, will preach at Galatia next Sunday, in the absence of the pastor, Mr. White, who is spending a month at home near Concord.

Mrs. J. H. Currie and children left last week for Pittsboro, whither they have gone on a visit to Mrs. Currie's parents.

Kiss Kate Blue, of Aberdeen, and the Misses Cobb, from Lumber Bridge, are visiting at Mrs. Owen's.

Miss Christiana McFadyen leaves this week for Maxton, where she has accepted the position as assistant in Miss McBryde's school.

Dr. Lamont, of this county, but more recently from Indian Territory, is at home on a visit.

Prof. J. A. Moore, principal of the Raeford High School, has arrived, and will open his school next Monday. Its location is near "Edinburgh," which ought to give it prestige as a seat of learning.

SCOTCH LASSIE.

ENDON, N. C., Aug. 26.

We have had plenty of rain the past few days and crops are fine.

The weather is still warm, but it suits our turpentine dealers.

Our lumber plants are still keeping things lively.

Messrs McPherson & Benoy have put in a new ram, throwing water about a half mile. They have also added a steam feed. They are now ready to fill orders for shingles.

Some of our young folks gathered at Endon a few days ago and enjoyed themselves, having plenty of fruit and watermelons. Misses Flora and Belle McNeill of Richmond county were with the crowd.

Mr. French, representing Messrs. J. C. Stevenson & Taylor, Wilmington, N. C., paid us a short visit a few days ago.

We were glad to see Mr. W. W. Cole and Capt. McPherson from Fayetteville.

Some of our young people attended the picnic at Flat Creek, Saturday the 24th inst. They report having a general good time.

The young folks had a honey taking a few nights since.

Many of our people are speaking of attending the Atlanta Exposition. C. B. N.

STEDMAN, Aug. 26, 1895.

The rainfall last week was very encouraging to the farmers of this section.

Mr. Kelly Sessoms and Mrs. J. D. Sessoms left Tuesday for Asheville and Hot Springs, for the benefit of their health. Mr. Henry Sessoms accompanied them.

Miss Sabrey Futrell, of Brunswick, is making an extended visit to her brother, Rev. D. A. Futrell.

Mr. J. D. Sessoms accompanied his wife as far as Greensboro Tuesday. He went down to Wilmington Thursday and returned Friday with the excursionists.

Master Bernice K. Bullard, of Savannah, Ga., is spending some time with relatives.

Rev. Dr. Moore came down Thursday to attend the quarterly meeting at Salem church.

Master William D. Bullard has returned from a trip to Richmond.

Several got on the excursion train here and went down to Wilmington Friday.

Jolly Frank Sessoms, of Long View, was with us a few days last week. We are always glad to see him.

Our community was saddened by the death of Mrs. Lenzar, of Mooresville. She is well known here and has a host of friends.

Swain High School is receiving new students every week, and is in a very prosperous condition. B.

KENANSVILLE, N. C., Aug. 27, '95.

Mr. Elbert Farrior, of Charlotte, is spending some time in our town.

Messrs. J. S. and Louis Hall, of Wilmington, spent several days here last week, the guests of Mrs. N. H. Sprunt.

Mr. Thos. S. Kenan, Jr., who has been spending the summer here, returned to his home in Fayetteville Friday.

We are glad to hear that Mr. W. L. Grimes is improving.

Mr. J. T. Kendal, the Methodist minister of this town, gave us an excellent sermon Sunday morning.

Mrs. Dr. Best, of Eureka, N. C., is here on a visit to her parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Williams.

Mrs. Kingsbury gave a card party last week at Mrs. B. C. Bowden's, where she is boarding. The young people who were fortunate enough to be invited, spent a most pleasant evening.

Miss Carrie Gray Archer, after a very pleasant trip to Virginia, reached home yesterday afternoon.

Mr. R. W. Millard opened school in the old seminary last Monday. As yet the attendance is very small, but this is probably due to the warm weather.

Mrs. Bert *nee* Wallace, of Valdosta, Ga., is here visiting her parents.

Messrs. J. Elmore and J. Livinson are boarding with Mr. Thad. Jones and attending Mr. R. W. Millard's school.

Mr. Oscar Pearsall, of Hall & Pearsall, Wilmington, N. C., was the guest of Mr. Henry Farrior last week.

Mr. H. A. Wallace, of Wilmington, is here on a visit to his parents.

Mrs. L. L. Mallard, of Wallace, is visiting relatives here.

People in this section have begun to pull their fodder. They say the corn crop is the best they have known for many years.

SILER CITY, Aug. 25.

We have had rain in abundance and the crops are in a fine condition. Cotton is an average and the corn crop the finest ever seen in this section.

Mrs. W. S. Hunter is yet in a critical condition, and fears are entertained as to her recovery.

Rev. E. C. Sell is quite sick, and was unable to fill his appointment Sunday night.

The people in this section are having an enjoyable time attending the protracted meetings, as there are four in progress within a range of four miles of this place.

Rev. Orren Edwards commenced a series of meetings at Love's Creek on Sunday, and very much interest is manifested.

Rev. K. C. Horner will commence a series of meetings in the Baptist Church on the 2nd Sunday of September, and he will be ably assisted by Rev. W. Adams, Reidsville, N. C.

The Thompson school will re-open on Sept. 5th.

Prof. N. E. Cox, High Point Business College, is in town, on a visit to his family.

Mr. James Brooks, Florida, is on a visit to his mother, Mrs. M. A. Brooks.

Miss Georgia Palmer, Winston, N. C., is visiting Mr. O. A. Hanner's family.

Miss Minnie Willis, who has been visiting in town, left for a three weeks trip to Old Trinity and Trinity Park. She will return on Sept. 1st to re-open her music school.

Messrs. Hadley, Peoples & Co. have purchased the looms from the Odell Co., at Bynum's, and wagons have been removing them to the factory here. They will have the machinery adjusted this week, and ready for operation.

Carpenters have nearly finished the tenant's houses. They are very neat, and our factory and tenant houses add very much to the looks of our town.

Mr. William Wrenn is erecting a residence for his family.

Messrs. Hardin Bros. are building a shop, when completed they will remove their buggy shop from Ore Hill to this point.

Miss Ida Pou, Florida, is visiting Mr. D. G. Fox's family.

Capt. Durham has bought out Mr. C. D. Riddle, and will merchandise at that store.

Mr. C. H. Russell, Jonesboro, N. C., will run one of his popular excursions on the 3rd Sept. The fare is only $1.50 to Wilmington from this point. It is going to be one of the most delightful excursions of the season, and he will carry a large crowd from this point, and all that avail themselves of this opportunity of visiting the sea coast will be well paid for their trip.

Business continues to improve, and it is very evident that an era of prosperity is about to begin for our little city among the vales, and the same seems to be true of a majority of the towns situated on the C. F. & Y. V.

With best wishes for the success of OBSERVER and prosperity of Fayetteville.

I am yours,

ROBIN ADAIR.

LUMBER BRIDGE, Aug. 27.

The Lumber Bridge Light Infantry underwent a searching inspection by Cols. Smith and Bruton last week and as usual won high praise.

Miss Marion McArthur, of Fayetteville, is visiting friends and kindred in the village.

Our people are not as thankful as they ought to be for the now long continued healthfulness they enjoy. There can be, one concludes, no healthier people in the world than ours. If any one doubts let him interrogate our physician, Dr. T. Stamps.

Lumber Bridge High school opens next Monday. The prospects were never brighter for a full school. We are hearing of the coming of boarding pupils from all directions, while the local patronage will be equal to that of any former year. There is a decided demand for dwelling houses to accommodate all who are disposed to move to the village attracted by its fine school facilities.

Miss Cammie McCaskill, whose visit was so much enjoyed by our villagers, has returned to her home in Maxton.

The young gentlemen gave an ice cream supper in the Y. M. C. A. hall last Thursday, which was largely attended and richly enjoyed.

Mr. W. Frank Blount was here yesterday putting in tune pianos, especially looking after the piano of the Lumber Bridge High School.

The Lumber Bridge base ball team expects to play a game with the Lumberton team at Lumberton Friday.

Rev. M. L. Kesler preached with his accustomed vigor at Providence church Sunday night. Rev. P. R. Law preached at Philippi church at 11 a. m., to a fine congregation.

Miss Mary Law is visiting in Maxton.

Several of the ladies of the Presbyterian church are attending the union of Missionary Societies of Fayetteville Presbytery at Lumberton this week.

SUBSTITUTE.

Sound Sense.

Says the Jacksonville, (Onslow County), Times:

The Populist bosses are arranging to fuse with the gold bug Republicans in order to trade free silver votes for fat offices.

Every Populist vote means a ballot cast for the Northern gold bugs against the free silver element of the South.

The Populist bosses are working harder than ever before to betray the State into the hands of the Republicans. Democrats go to work.

The lapse of time and the developments that naturally follow, only serve to accentuate the fact that the Populist party was organized for the express purpose of aiding the Republicans to split the Solid South.

The Democrats have been unfortunate of late years in being represented by men who failed to comply with the wishes of their constituents. Let us profit by the past, and place no man in nomination for either a delegate or for an office against whose integrity and honor there is a grain of suspicion. Men may be false to their trust, but the principles of Democracy are as true and firm as the mountains. Shall we ignore the latter because of the frailty of the former. No, never. Democracy is pure; let us sustain it.

The position of the Populists at the present time is one full of peculiar interest, not only to themselves but also to both Democrats and Republicans. The three parties in this State are so divided as to numerical strength, that any two factions uniting will be victorious in an election; and this fact being patent it is a matter of deep interest to all people as to whether the Populists will again sacrifice principles for office and unite with the Republicans, or join forces with the Democratic party and stand staunch for those principles and traditions that will always be emblazoned on the immaculate banners of the white man's party of the South.

We are firmly convinced that the only reasonable excuse for the existence of the Populist party in this State, is, that the chronic office-seekers who manipulate the wires of the organizations, hope by means of some manner of trading to secure an office for themselves that would be impossible were they to come before the people in an open contest. The Populists as well as Democrats believe in the free coinage of silver; yet in order, as they claim, to secure this longed for legislation they are willing to unite with the Republicans, who are staunch gold standard advocates. Why? Simply to get office.

Morton's Boomerang.

Atlanta Constitution.]

J. Sterling Morton, the trick monkey of the administration, compelled some of the employes in his department to accept silver in payment of their salaries. The affair was a joke, so the administration monkey says, but it has given rise to a very serious question—a question that is at the bottom of all our financial troubles. If Morton can compel the government employes in his department to accept silver in payment of their claims, what is to prevent the government itself from pursuing the same course.

The free coinage men in Morton's department were not at all baffled by the event. They made the monkey statesman's little joke a very big joke. They accepted the silver gladly and went on their way perfectly satisfied. But if small creditors of the United States are to receive silver what is to prevent the payment of larger creditors in the same way? The bonds of the government and the treasury notes that are presented to draw out gold are all payable in "coin" and gold is no more "coin" than silver is.

The joke of the administration monkey, therefore, has its serious side. People will begin to wonder anew why one set of creditors are paid in silver and the other in gold.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box.

For sale by B. E. Sedberry & Son, Fayetteville, N. C.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

If you want cash for Cancelled Postage Stamps, Old Coins and Confederate Money, send 4 cents in stamps for Price Lists to Hook & Bowling, Dep. H, Equitable Building, Memphis, Tenn. They also represent large manufacturers. Write them for prices of anything you need.

PETER HENDERSON'S TURNIP SEEDS have taken the lead and will hold it. They never disappoint. For sale by

H. R. HORNE.

"ANTI SKE

THE OBSERVER.

THURSDAY, ...AUGUST 29, 1895.

E. J. HALE, Jr., General Business Manager.

FAYETTEVILLE N. C.

Schedule of Mails at Post Office, Fayetteville, N. C.

	Arrival.	Departure.	Clo'g of Mails.
C. F. & A. C. L.			
North Bound.	10:55 a m	10:57 a m	10:27 a m
North Bound.	9:30 p m	9:30 p m	9:00 p m
South Bound.	4:25 p m	4:25 p m	4:05 p m
South Bound.	12:51 a m	12:51 a m	9:00 p m
C. F. & Y. V. R. R.			
North Bound.	12:15 p m	12:45 p m	12:15 p m
South Bound.	2:15 p m	2:45 p m	2:15 p m
Cheraw Div	10:55 a m	4:35 p m	4:10 p m
Rural Line.	Thurs & Sat.	Mon & Wed	
From Wilkes	4:00 p m	8:00 a m	7:30 a m
Rural Route.	Wed & Sat	Tues & F	
Mocky Mail.	6:00 p m	7:00 a m	6:30 a m
Walker—Arrive Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday.			
	11:00 a m	11:00 a m	11:00 a m
Depart	12:00 m	12:00 m	12:00 m
Idonia.	7:30 p m	7:00 a m	6:30 a m

Daily except Sunday.

B. H. HENDERSON, P. M.

TOWN AND COUNTY.

INDEX TO NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Sale:
W. A. CRAWFORD—Fall of 1895.
A. S. HUSKE—Fancy Groceries.
S. H. MACRAE—Mortgage Sale.
Hook & BOWLING—Old Coins, &c.—Special.
J. J. WARD—Commission and Produce Business.
N. W. RAY—Administrator's Notice and Commissioner's Sale.

The city scales are being overhauled and adjusted.

Mr. Ralph L. Jessup is having a handsome house erected on Cool Spring street, opposite Mr. B. R. Taylor's residence.

Rev. Isaac Hughes will resume the regular services at St. Jonn's church Sunday. Holy Communion at the 11 o'clock service.

The little seven-year-old daughter of Mr. Lett, of Hope Mills, is a born musician. She plays well on the violin and organ. She will soon give a concert here.

The First Cotton.

Mr. W. N. Williams, of Merry Fork, discovered a well filled cotton boll on his plantation Friday. This is the first we have heard of this season.

The Fair to Be.

As we predicted the merchants of Fayetteville have decided that we shall have a Fair. They have given sufficient assurances to the Association to warrant them in promising the very best Fair we have ever had.

Rev. Jos. N. Starr preached his maiden sermon at St. Andrews Mission Chapel last evening to a good congregation. A number of people went from this city to hear him and they all agree that it was a splendid sermon, full of good thoughts and admirably delivered.

We regret to announce the death at Woodville Mississippi, on the 17th, of little Frank Monroe, son of our esteemed former townsman, Mr. Jas. A. Monroe. He was 12 years old. Mr. Monroe, by the way, is now one of the foremost educators of Mississippi.

During a quarrel Monday, Mr. B. W. Piner, a countryman who drives Mr. Breece's truck wagon, called Mr. Steve Russell a d—— liar, whereupon Russell struck Piner several blows on the head with a carpenter's square inflicting very painful, though not dangerous wounds.

We regret to learn that Mr. R. M. Nimocks has been called to Cleveland Springs on account of the extreme illness of his nephew, Mr. Gayle Nimocks. This will be sad news to all the young people of Fayetteville, amongst whom this young man, with a bright future, was a great favorite.

The funeral of young Mr. Donald McDougald, whose death we announced last Thursday, took place from McPherson's church Wednesday. The funeral services were conducted by Revs. David Fairley and J. S. Black, in the presence of a large number of friends and relatives. Mr. McDougald, who was only seventeen years old, was a young man of great promise, and his untimely death is very sad.

The F. I. L. I. boys were treated royally by the Wilmington Light Infantry on the 23rd. The Wilmington Company accompanied the Fayetteville company to the Beach, and there put a car full of refreshments at their disposal. Several hundred people went on the excursion, and financially, as well as socially, it was a success. The music furnished by our band was greatly enjoyed and highly complimented by everybody.

A negro boy named Jno. Smith, was lodged in jail Monday charged with stealing $4.75 from Mr. J. N. Creel. The boy is only 14 years old and came here from Savannah several weeks ago and obtained employment with Mr. Creel. Mr. Creel gave the boy a suit of clothes Sunday, and Monday morning he missed his purse, pocket knife, and the boy. Smith was arrested just as he was in the act of getting on a south bound train.

To Join Miss Mallett's School.

Miss Mattie McSwain, who has been engaged as an assistant teacher at Miss Mallett's School, is the daughter of our old friend Dr. H. A. McSwain whose wife was Miss Fanny Curtis of this city, and is a very accomplished teacher. She is well known among the teachers of the State, and has been attending the New York Chatauqua this summer. She will be a welcome addition to the teaching force of Fayetteville, as well as to its society.

Obituary.

On Monday night, August 26th, in this city, the winged messenger of death in passing, stopped at the home of H. R. and Hannah Novitzky, and bore therefrom Moses, a bright little bud about 18 months old, and transplanted it in the beautiful garden above, there to bloom forever.

Cease mourning, dear parents, "it is well with the child." It cannot return to you, but you can go to it. Your God now cares for the child. B. C. G.

Misses Marion and Jane Mallett have returned from a visit to Wilmington. They were accompanied home by their sister Mrs. Lee Holmes.

Farmers' Institutes.

A gentleman who was present at the Farmers' Institute at Lumberton last week says that the benefits to be derived from these meetings are great, and could be of incalculable benefit if the farmers would attend and take notes, &c.

He was forcibly impressed with the sensible and practical talks of Prof. Massey, Professor of Botany, &c., of Professors Irby and Skinner and the Commissioner of Agriculture. They were all in the right line. They came as teachers and in a plain, simple way gave valuable information on many subjects that every good farmer ought to know. All these gentlemen have had practical experience, and their talks on Plant Food, Succession or Rotation of Crops, Drainage and many other topics, and especially the formulas they gave for Fertilizers, and their talks on Silos and Ensilage were worth money to any good farmer.

The attendance at Lumberton was small, but it was pleasant to see the interest that those present took, asking questions on all subjects and getting in return answers that were invaluable. These Institutes should be held all over the State, and should be patronized by every farmer, and if their advice and instructions were heeded, our farming interest would take new life and would become the most valuable, as it is the most important, of all our industries. Why can't our farmers apply to the Commissioner to hold one of these meetings here. If they realized the benefit they would. These Institutes carried on as they are by the Professors of the A. & M. College lead us to believe that the instruction our boys will receive at this institution will ere long create a revolution in our farming, and make many a field grow two blades where now only one is grown.

102 Years Old.

The One-Hundred-and-Second annual election of officers of the F. I. L. I. Company took place Monday night. Major Vann tendered his resignation but the members refused to accept it, by a unanimous re-election. All the rest of the officers were re-elected to their old positions except the corporals who were advanced one grade. The following is the complete list of officers:

Major—J. C. Vann.
1st Capt. E. L. Pemberton.
2nd. " B. R. Huske.
3rd. " T. T. McGilvary.
4th. " W. C. McDuffie, Jr.
1st. Serg't. Leighton Huske.
2nd. " J. G. Hollingsworth.
3rd. " J. H. Robinson.
4th. " J. H. Culbreth.
5th. " J. B. Tillinghast.
1st. Corp'l. N. H. McGeachy.
2nd. " W. A. McMillan.
3rd. " Marsden Haigh.
4th. " J. A. Worth.
Financial Secretary, Marsden Haigh.
Recording " J. A. Worth.
Chaplain, Rev. Dr. J. C. Huske.
Surgeon, Dr. W. C. McDuffie.

A Convention of McRaes.

There will be a gathering of the McRaes at Atlanta on one day during the Exposition. This section of North Carolina and Cumberland especially will furnish no doubt a good many of this name, and some of them are very prominent, to the convention. A special dispatch from McRae, Ga., says:

An interesting gathering somewhat out of the regular order of conventions will be held in Atlanta during the exposition this fall. It has been proposed by prominent McRaes in seven states to meet at the exposition on a given date and have a convention of the name, which is quite a numerous one in Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, Virginia, Alabama, Arkansas and Mississippi, and the name is respected wherever it is known. This convention was first suggested by Dr. K. G. McRae, a prominent resident of Hope, Arkansas, in a letter to A. H. McRae, Ga., and it has been left with the latter to select the date for the meeting and make the necessary arrangements.

There is some interesting history connected with the name McRae in Scotland and this country, and no doubt an interchange of reminiscences at such a convention will prove to be very interesting and profitable to those in attendance.

Rev. Dr. Kilgo, President of Trinity College, Durham, one of the great Methodist Colleges of the South, delivered a lecture on Christian Education to a large congregation in the Hay Street Methodist Church Monday night. His address was an exceedingly able one, but, more than that, it was a liberal and broad minded one. He has a most pleasing style of speech, and when he smiles it is very contagious. His description of the city boy getting religion between the plow handles was a master stroke. Dr. Kilgo came here with a great reputation and surely he fulfilled every expectation.

Tuesday Evening's Storm.

A severe thunder storm visited this section Tuesday evening, doing however little damage. One of the chimneys of the residence of Mr. B. R. Taylor, was struck by lightning and a few bricks displaced.

The flag pole on top of the jail was struck Tuesday night about nine o'clock, and shattered, scaring the inmates almost to death. Two hogs belonging to James Bradly, colored, were lying beside a wire fence and were successfully electrocuted.

Cotton May be 9 Cents.

Mr. Geo. A. Overbaugh returned Monday from a trip North. He says there is some talk there of cotton going as high as 9 cents, but this is only among the extreme Bulls. The extreme Bears admit that it will go as high as 8 cents. Cotton may yet be King.

Mr. J. J. Crosswell, Major W. F. Campbell and Capt. Alex. Campbell left on Saturday for Mt. Airy, whence they will cross over into Virginia for a week's trout fishing. One of Mr. Crosswell's little sons and two of Capt. Campbell's accompanied the party. Good luck, gentlemen.

A Curious Proposition.

A gentleman is here asking our people to take stock in a cotton mill at Newport News, Va!

People and their Movements.

Mr. Bradley J. Saunders was in the city Tuesday.

Miss Eliza Williams has returned from a visit to relatives in Wilmington.

Mrs. Mary E. Wicker, of Wicker's, is visiting friends at Jacksonville, N. C.

Mr. Joe Bunting, of Wilmington, has been spending several days in the city.

Miss Annie Taylor, of Wilmington, is visiting Mrs. A. H. Slocomb on Dick street.

Miss Enie Chestnut, of Florida, is visiting Mrs. J. J. Croswell on St. John's Square.

Mr. Alex. M. Fairley, of Tarboro, has been spending a few days at his old home, Manchester.

Miss Maggie McPherson, of Wilmington, has been visiting the Misses Hawley on Green street.

Misses Katie and Lillie Drew, of Southport, are visiting Mrs. H. C. Fisher on Person street.

Miss Martha Williams, and Mr. R. S. Williams, of Wilmington, are visiting relatives in this city.

Messrs. B. R. and Leighton Huske are visiting their brother, Rev. Kirkland Huske, in Connecticut.

Mrs. Jno. M. Walker and children have returned from a visit to Mrs. Walker's mother in Wilmington.

Messrs. R. L. Williams, of Cottonade, and H. H. Mellhenny, of Wilmington, left yesterday for Asheville.

Mr. D. McD. Grady, who is in the Superior Court clerk's office at Whiteville, Columbus county, is at home for a few days.

Gen. A. G. Brady has returned from a trip to his old home in Connecticut. Mrs. Brady, who accompanied him North, remained.

Miss Lillie Slocomb has returned from a pleasant visit to Wilmington, and is accompanied by her aunt Mrs. W. P. Elliott and daughter.

Messrs Albert Ellis and John Shaw have returned from Phœnix, Arizona, where they went to try their fortune. They say it is a great place, but that they like home better. They met with some success out there, and will probably return.

The F. I. L. I. held their annual shoot yesterday. The company is divided into three shooting classes, which gives every one a chance for a prize.

Capt. E. L. Pemberton, after tieing several times with Mr. J. M. Vann, won the class A prize by a score of 21. He still retains the Nott Medal.

Mr. C. B. Ledbetter won class B prize by a score of 19.

Mr. Marsden Haigh won class C prize by a score of 17.

The handsome prizes were delivered by Maj. Jno. B. Broadfoot in a very graceful speech.

Capt. Pemberton presented his prize, a handsome picture, to the company.

What Will be the Outcome?

Thos. M. King, Vice-President of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, accompanied by Gen. John Gill, Col. Jno. A. Tompkins, Messrs. J. W. and H. L. Fry, and Capt. W. E. Kyle, arrived in this city yesterday on a special train from Greensboro. They were joined here by Hon. Geo. M. Rose and Judge Hudson, attorneys of the C. F. & Y. V., and the whole party left immediately for Bennettsville. Vice-President King brought his private car with him in which he is entertaining the above gentlemen. A press dispatch has the following to say of this trip:

Thos. W. King, vice president of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, will start today on a trip of inspection over the Roanoke & Southern and the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley lines. Mr. King will be accompanied by General John Gill, receiver of the last named road, and Col. John A. Tompkins, an expert accountant.

It is said that Mr. King's object in making the trip is to examine these railroad properties for the purpose of determining the practicability of bringing them into a close alliance with the Baltimore & Ohio, thus giving that road access to a large section of the South and putting it in position to make further connections and extensions in that section.

The Valley Railroad of Virginia, which is part of the Baltimore & Ohio system, extends southward through the Shenandoah Valley from Harper's Ferry, W. Va., to Lexington, Va., about fifty miles from Roanoke, the northern terminus of the Roanoke & Southern. Any project for extending the business of the Baltimore & Ohio southward over the Roanoke & Southern would require the construction of a railroad between Lexington and Roanoke.

The building of such a connection has frequently been urged, and the Baltimore & Ohio has surveys for it which were made for it some time ago.

It has been stated that the extension of the Baltimore & Ohio into the South was delayed and prevented by the urgent necessity of improving its trunk line between the East and the West, which included the building of the Philadelphia branch, traffic arrangements over the Philadelphia and Reading to New York and the securing of terminal facilities in New York and Chicago.

The Roanoke & Southern is 123.3 miles long and extends south from Roanoke to Winston-Salem, N. C. It is leased by the Norfolk & Western Company. At Winston connection is made with the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley road which extends northward from Wilmington, N. C., on the coast, to Mt. Airy, N. C., a few miles south of the Virginia line. The main line of the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley road is 248.28 miles long. It has a half dozen branches, which give it total mileage of 338.68.

County Board of Health.

A circular letter, of which the following is a copy, has been mailed to every person in the State eligible to membership in the County Boards of Health:

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.
Office of the Secretary.
RALEIGH, Aug. 5th, 1895.

DEAR SIR:—In Section 8 of An Act Relating to the Board of Health (Chapter 214, Laws of 1893) will be found the following: "In order to secure uniformity and certainty of action it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the State Board of Health to mail to every person in the State, eligible to membership in the County Boards of Health, whose address can be obtained, on or before the twentieth day of the August next preceding the time of meeting hereinafter appointed, a printed notice of said meeting setting forth time and place." Those eligible to membership are "all registered physicians resident in the county, the Mayor of the county town, the Chairman of the Board of County Commissioners, and the City Surveyor, when there is such an officer, otherwise the County Surveyor."

The Attorney General of the State has decided that a majority of those eligible to membership must be present to constitute a legal quorum.

In performance of the duty imposed upon me as above set forth, I hereby notify you that there will be a meeting of the Board of Health of your County for the purpose of electing a County Superintendent of Health at your Court House on the first Monday of September next at 12 m. In view of the decision of the Attorney General as to a legal quorum I beg of you to allow nothing to prevent your attending the meeting, unless you prefer to leave the selection of your County Superintendent to the Board of County Commissioners, whose duty to elect it would become in case a legal quorum should not be present.

In a few instances two years ago it happened that the Superintendent elected lived further from the jail and County Home than other physicians eligible to the office, and some friction was caused by the very natural unwillingness of the County Commissioners to pay higher fees than they could have had the same service performed for by another equally competent. Such things jeopardize all our health legislation, and to avoid it in future I would respectfully suggest the adoption, before the election is gone into, of some such resolution as this:

WHEREAS, it would be manifestly unjust to the tax-payers of the County to require of them a larger expenditure than is necessary to obtain the same service, therefore,

RESOLVED, That it is the sense of the meeting that the Superintendent who chooses to be paid "in accordance with the medical fees usual in his County" should not receive more than could be legally demanded by a physician resident at the County seat, and that the Superintendent to be immediately elected will be chosen with this understanding.

The Superintendent elected would greatly oblige me by promptly notifying me of the fact.

Hoping that you will not fail to attend the meeting and insure a quorum, I am,

Very truly yours,
RICHARD H. LEWIS,
Secretary.

The Board of Health of Cumberland county will meet at the Court House at 12 o'clock Monday, Sept. 2d.

Cumberland Courts.

Correspondence of the Observer.]

AUGUST 27, 1895.

Editor Observer:

DEAR SIR—In the mention made of our Courts in the last issue of your paper, you say the term provided for October in the bill passed by the late Legislature conflicts with the October term of Bladen Superior Court, which having been provided for by the Constitution, ours has to give way and we will therefore have no other criminal court until January, 1896, and the twenty-odd prisoners now in jail whose number is almost daily increasing, will meanwhile be quite a burden on the county.

I don't believe that you would intentionally mislead your readers, but I do believe that your article is calculated to cause people who are not acquainted with the case to think that the Legislature was entirely to blame for the mistake or conflict, which is not so, and I write to say that the bill or act to regulate the time of holding Superior Courts in Cumberland county was prepared down here and mailed to me at Raleigh, together with a petition signed by nearly all of the lawyers and some others in the county, recommending that it pass. I having entire confidence in the wisdom and good intention of the signers in the case, and supposing that the bill had been properly drawn, introduced and advocated its passage.

As a multiplicity of words on this subject will do no good unless His Excellency Elias Carr be asked to use his constitutional authority and order an extra term of court at an early date, which in justice to the prisoners in jail and to the tax-payers of the county ought to be done, as the expense of the court would not be any thing like keeping such a large number of prisoners until next January court, I hope that the proper persons will move without delay in the matter.

Very respectfully,
WARREN CARVER.

Women's Mission Union.

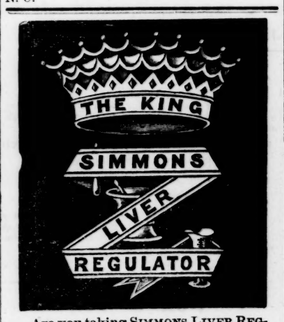
The Women's Mission Union of Fayetteville Presbytery will hold its Annual Meeting in the Presbyterian Church in Lumberton, Robeson County, on Friday, Aug. 30th, 1895.

There will be a public Lecture on Thursday evening on some phase of woman's work in Missions, by Rev. H. G. Hill, D. D., and also on Friday evening by Rev. J. Stedman Black.

The opening exercises on Friday morning at 9 A. M. will be conducted by the Pastor, Rev. D. W. Fox and will be public. His welcome to the delegates will be responded to in behalf of the ladies by J. A. McAllister, Esq., after which the meeting will be strictly for ladies. A large attendance is earnestly hoped for, as the Lumberton ladies will entertain most graciously, and will have a committee to meet all the trains.

MRS E. A. MACRAE, Pres't.

Beauchamp & Beach, Eufaula, Ala., writes: We have handled your Japanese Pile Cure for two years now and can conscientiously say it has given entire satisfaction and is a good seller. We regard it as being the best thing for Hemorrhoids or Piles that we have ever sold. For sale by King Bros., Fayetteville, N. C.



Are you taking SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR, the "KING OF LIVER MEDICINES?" That is what our readers want, and nothing but that. It is the same old friend to which the old folks pinned their faith and were never disappointed. But another good recommendation for it is, that it is BETTER THAN PILLS, never gripes, never weakens, but works in such an easy and natural way, just like nature itself, that relief comes quick and sure, and one feels new all over. It never fails. Everybody needs take a liver remedy, and everyone should take only Simmons Liver Regulator.

Be sure you get it. The Red Z is on the wrapper. J. H. Zeilin & Co., Philadelphia.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

"Pernicious Activity" under the President's Instructions.

Atlanta Constitution.]

In three states now—Iowa, Kentucky and Ohio—the activity of the federal office-holders in having themselves elected as delegates and the influence they have sought to exert have not only violated the rules laid down by Mr. Cleveland in his instructions to federal officials, but have been a disgrace to the party, calculated to bring it into contempt in the eyes of honest voters who do not hold party organization in higher esteem than they do political decency. In order that there may be no mistake about what Mr. Cleveland said, we shall quote here from his order to heads of departments issued on the 14th of July, 1886. After declaring that he deemed it a proper time to warn "all subordinates in the departments and all officer holders under the general government against the use of their official positions in attempts to control political movements in their localities," Mr. Cleveland made this declaration:

"Office holders are the agents of the people, not their masters. Not only are their time and labor due to the government, but they should scrupulously avoid in their political action, as well as in the discharge of their official duty, offending, by a display of obstrusive partisanship, their neighbors who have relations with them as public officials."

Turgid and awkward as this declaration is, no federal office holder could or can misunderstand it. The president goes on to say:

"The influence of federal office holders should not be felt in the manipulation of politidal primary meetings and nominating conventions. The use by these officials of their positions to compass their selection as delegates to political conventions is indecent and unfair; and proper regard for the proprieties and requirements of official place will also prevent their assuming the active conduct of political campaigns."

"Indecent and unfair!" True, and it is doubly indecent and unfair when it is now carried on under the eyes and with the consent and connivance of the man who wrote the foregoing, and on a scale that was never attempted or approached by the republican party when that organization, puffed and swollen with pride, was wholly given over to partisan and official indecency. Doubly indecent and unfair when it is now carried on for the purpose of condemning the principles which have been dear to the people and the party since the foundation of the government. Mr. Cleveland has given his office holders the word to violate his orders for the benefit of the money power, and they are rushing to indecency and unfairness with a nimble eagerness that has never had a parallel in this country.

Cabinet officials parading about the country begging the people to indorse the republican financial doctrines, and the smaller officials swarming around primaries, domineering at party meetings and procuring their own elections as members of political conventions. Never has a party been so outraged and scandalized by those who ought to be the first to purify and improve it.

We have already reprinted the open letter of Mr. Samuel B. Evans, a member of the Iowa state convention, to Mr. Cleveland. Mr. Evans was a postmaster in 1886, and received a copy of the order from which we have quoted. Knowing that the order is still in force, Mr. Evans took occasion to inform Mr. Cleveland of the partisan and unprecedented action of the federal officials in Iowa. "It is now a matter of public notoriety," says Mr. Evans, "that never in the political history of Iowa, including the worst times of republican rule, was there such a shameless violation of the rules of decency and good order as was manifested at the late state democratic convention."

This is bad enough, but the situation seems to be worse in Ohio. It is known that at least one hundred and twenty-five federal officials will appear in the Springfield convention.

As in Ohio, so it was in Kentucky. Nothing but the influence of Mr. Carlisle directing and controlling the federal officials in that state prevented a declaration by the convention in favor of the democratic doctrine of the free coinage of silver. So it will be in every state where the honest voters are weak enough or careless enough to allow their servants to dictate to them.

Mrs. Anna Gage, wife of Ex-Deputy U. S. Marshal,

Columbus, Kan., says:

"I was delivered of TWINS in less than 20 minutes and with scarcely any pain after using only two bottles of "MOTHERS' FRIEND"

DID NOT SUFFER AFTERWARD.

Sent by Express or mail, on receipt of price, $1.00 per bottle. Book "TO MOTHERS" mailed free.

BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., ATLANTA, GA.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

FALL OF 1895.

Call and see for self the many new designs of WOOLENS that are now out. You can make a better selection by seeing the goods in the piece.

My stock now embraces the latest styles in Unfinished Worsted Suitings.
Corduroy Suitings.
Thibet Suitings.
Silk Mixed Suitings.
Clay Mixture Suitings.
Cheviot Suitings.
Cassimere Suitings.
Black and Blue Worsteds.
Uniform Cloths.
Chinchillas, Montagnacs.

Remember I know the style, and when you get a suit from me and go to another city, it will be a great comfort to know you have on a stylish suit and it fits you bang up.

I WILL NOT BE UNDERSOLD.

COME AND BE CONVINCED OF THAT FACT.

W. A. CRAWFORD,
MERCHANT TAILOR.
under the N. C. Baptist Publishing Office.

N. B.—CUTTING A SPECIALTY.
Ladies' Jackets of every description.
Binding, Cleaning and Pressing done at short notice.

J. J. WARD,
128 MARKET STREET,
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takes this method of informing his friends and the public generally that he has opened a

GENERAL COMMISSION
—AND—
PRODUCE BUSINESS.

HE GUARANTEES HIGHEST MARKET PRICES AND PROMPT RETURNS.
8--29--95 3m

Weak and Nervous

Describes the condition of thousands of people at this season. They have no appetite, cannot sleep, and complain of the prostratiag effect of warmer weather. This condition may be remedied by Hood's Sarsaparilla, which creates an appetite and tones up all the organs. It gives good health by making the blood pure.

HOOD'S PILLS are the best after-dinner pills, assist digestion, cure headache.

No appetite? Then do not try to force food down; but use the most scientific means for restoring tone to the stomach. How? Why, by taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and in a surprisingly short time, your appetite will come again, and come to stay.

A dose of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral taken in time has prevented many a fit of sickness and saved numerous lives. This proves the necessity of keeping this incomparable medicine where it can be readily reached at all hours of the day and night.

We would like to look into the pleasant face of some one who has never had any derangement of the digestive organs. We see the drawn and unhappy faces of dyspeptics in every walk of life. It is our national disease, and nearly all complaints spring from this source. Remove the stomach difficulty and the work is done.

Dyspeptics and pale thin people are literally starving, because they don't digest their food. Consumption never dovelops in people of robust and normal digestion. Correct the wasting and loss of flesh and we cure the disease. Do this with food.

The Shaker Digestive Cordial contains already digested food and is a digester of food at the same time. Its effects are felt at once. Get a pamphlet of your druggist and learn about it.

LAXOL is Castor Oil made as sweet as honey by a new process. Children like it.

Good Looks.

Good looks are more than skin deep, depending upon a healthy condition of all the vital organs. If the Liver be inactive you have a Bilious Look, if your stomach be disordered you have a Dyspeptic Look, and if your Kidneys be affected you have a Pinched Look. Secure good health and you will have good looks. Electric Bitters is the great alterative and Tonic; acts directly on these vital organs. Cures Pimples, Blotches, Boils and gives a good complexion. Sold at B. E. Sedberry & Son's Drug Store, 50c. per bottle.

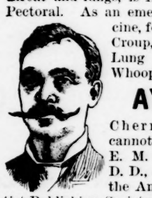
All Free.

Those who have used Dr. King's New Discovery know its value, and those who have not, have now the opportunity to try it Free. Call on the advertised Druggist and get a Trial Bottle, Free. Send your name and address to H. E. Bucklen & Co., Chicago, and get a sample box of Dr. King's New Life Pills Free, as well as a copy of Guide to Health and Household Instructor, Free. All of which is guaranteed to do you good and cost you nothing at B. E. Sedberry & Son's Drugstore.

If your system is clogged and your circulation sluggish, it will cause disease. Do not delay to take Johnson's Sarsaparilla and Celery. It will cleanse the blood and pure blood is a safeguard against disease. Large bottles, 50 cts. For sale by King Bros., Fayetteville, N. C.

THE OLDEST AND THE BEST

Cough-cure, the most prompt and effective remedy for diseases of the throat and lungs, is Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. As an emergency medicine, for the cure of Croup, Sore Throat, Lung Fever and Whooping Cough,



AYER'S
Cherry Pectoral
cannot be equaled. E. M. BRAWLEY, D. D., Dis. Sec. of the American Baptist Publishing Society, Petersburg, Va., endorses it, as a cure for violent colds, bronchitis, etc. Dr. Brawley also adds: To all ministers suffering from throat troubles, I recommend

AYER'S
Cherry Pectoral

Awarded Medal at World's Fair.

AYER'S PILLS Cure Liver and Stomach Troubles.

CALL ON OR LEAVE YOUR ORDER WITH THE UNDERSIGNED FOR "LADY THOMPSON" STRAWBERRY PLANTS.

FANCY GROCERIES.

SOMETHING TO EAT?

A question that often presents itself to the careful housekeeper, and where to get it?

CALL WHERE A CORDIAL WELCOME AWAITS YOU ALWAYS,

and supply your pantry with the delicacies and substantials of life.

HAY STREET GROCER.
A. S. HUSKE,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Mortgage Sale.

By virtue of the power and authority given by a certain mortgage, executed by Robert O Whitaker and his wife Emma H. Whitaker, which is recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Cumberland County, North Carolina, in Book W, No. 4, at page 11, the following lot will be exposed for sale at public auction, viz:

The House and Lot in which the said Robert O. Whitaker now resides, the same being situated on Cool Spring Alley, adjoining the lot known as the E. T. McKethan residence, and the residence lots of A. A. McKethan and C. D. Sedberry. For better description see the mortgage deed recorded as above stated.

Place of Sale: Fayetteville, N. C., at the Court House door.

Time of Sale: September 27th, 1895, at 12 o'clock M.

Terms: Cash.

S. H. MACRAE, Attorney for the Mortgagee.
8--29--95

Administrator's Notice and Commissioner's Sale.

In a proceeding in the Superior Court of Cumberland County, N. C., against Kate Bryant, Adam McAllister and wife Mary Jane, and others as heirs and devisees of W. S. Bryant, col'd, an order was made on the 27th of August, 1895, granting to the undersigned administration with the will annexed, and by said order, he was appointed and authorized as Commissioner to sell a lot of land, containing about 3 acres, near the western limits of Fayetteville, being the lot on which said W. S. Bryant lived and died, and described in deed of W. J. Tolar and wife to him, as registered in Book "K" No. 3, page 353 and in accordance with said order said land will be offered for sale by public auction for cash at the Court House in Fayetteville, on Tuesday the 1st of October, 1895, at 12 o'clock.

N. W. RAY, Adm'r and Com'r.
Aug. 27, 1895.

FOR SALE
A New Beatty Parlor Organ.

In use about a month. Owner moved West to live, consequently will sell cheap for cash. Call or address SACRIFICE, care Observer.

"AT ACTUAL COST."

FOR THE NEXT TWO WEEKS
I will offer my entire stock
—OF—
FINE CLOTHING
—AND—
Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods
AT COST,
as I need the room for incoming Fall Stock.

H. R. NOVITZKY,
The Fayetteville Clothier.

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RAEFORD INSTITUTE.

Preparatory and High School for boys and girls; in Scotch Irish settlement famed for health and high-toned morality; five miles from railroad; no temptations to vice or extravagance; accommodations for fifty boarders; all pupils under immediate supervision of Principal; thorough instruction in all departments; students prepared for practical life or advanced standing in college or university; charges moderate.

First term opens SEPTEMBER 2nd, 1895. For further information apply to the Principal,
J. A. MOORE, A. M., Raeford, N. C.

MRS. MORROW'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
HAYMOUNT.

Fall Term begins September 3rd, 1895.

PRIMARY, PREPARATORY AND ACADEMIC DEPARTMENTS.

This school offers special advantages in Music, Art, Languages and Social Culture. Board and tuition at moderate terms.

For circulars address MRS. FANNIE MORROW,
8--1--95 Fayetteville, N. C.

FAYETTEVILLE MILITARY ACADEMY,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

The LAFAYETTE MILITARY ACADEMY having been reorganized and thoroughly equipped will reopen

SEPTEMBER 4th, 1895.

—The school under its *new* management will be known as the—

Fayetteville Military Academy.

Every possible facility will be utilized for the training and instruction of boys and young men in all the branches usually taught in a high grade school, including Military Tactics and a BUSINESS COURSE. Certificate admits to various Colleges and Universities. Absolutely healthful location and genuine home, with refined surroundings. Careful attention to morals and manners.

The Principal, for eight (8) years co-Principal of Horner School, Oxford, and a teacher of long experience, will be assisted by a corps of well qualified teachers holding full diplomas from the leading Institutions of the country. The Principal and Instructors live in same building with the Cadets—ready at all times to assist them in every possible way. Parents will find here a *maximum advantage at a minimum cost.* Those who intend entering the next session, will please notify us as early as practical. For prospectus or any further information apply to

COL. T. J. DREWRY, C. E., Principal.
or W. S. DREWRY, Ph. B. M. A.,
Associate Principal.

Wilson Military Academy.

In consequence of the removal of the LaFayette Military Academy from Fayetteville to Wilson, the name of this very popular institution of learning will hereafter be known as "WILSON MILITARY ACADEMY."

The Fall Term begins Wednesday, Sept. 4, 1895.

With greater facilities, better accommodations and equipments, and if possible brighter prospects, the school enters upon its third year with every indication of a much larger patronage and more general usefulness.

The most thorough instruction is given in literary and commercial branches; and moral culture and physical training receive due attention.

The third "Annual Announcement," containing full particulars, will be mailed to any one upon application. Address

Major J. W. YEREX,
6--20--95 4m WILSON, N. C.

NORTH CAROLINA
College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts,

THE NEXT SESSION OF THIS COLLEGE WILL BEGIN

SEPTEMBER 5th.

EXAMINATIONS AT COUNTY SEATS FIRST SATURDAY IN AUGUST.

Young men desiring a technical education at an unusually low cost will do well to apply for catalogue to

A. Q. HOLLADAY, Pres.,
7--18--95 Raleigh, N. C.

University of North Carolina

COMPRISES THE UNIVERSITY,
THE COLLEGE,
THE LAW AND MEDICAL SCHOOLS,
AND THE SUMMER SCHOOL FOR TEACHERS

Tuition $60.
35 Teachers, 471 Students.

Address PRESIDENT WINSTON, Chapel Hill, N. C., for Catalogue and handbook on "University Education."

PEACE INSTITUTE,
FOR YOUNG LADIES.

Unsurpassed in Thoroughness, Location, Equipment, Faculty, Furniture and Fare.

No superior work done anywhere, North or South. Board, tuition, one music and two hours practice $275 a year.

Opens SEPTEMBER 11, 1895
Send for catalogue.

JAS. DINWIDDIE, M. A., (Univ. Va.)
6--20--95 3m Raleigh, N. C.

HEAD EASY. "The Greatest Remedy on Earth"
ASK YOUR Druggist for It. —FOR— HEADACHE AND NEURALGIA.
JOHN P. STEDMAN, Manufacturer, Oxford, N. C.

Mrs. McNeill and Mrs. Utley

WILL REOPEN THEIR SCHOOL MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 9th, 1895.

Kindergarten Department, Primary and Advanced English Course, with Latin and French.

For terms apply at the residence of Mrs. Utley, Hay Street, Fayetteville, N. C.
8--22--95 2t

SCHOOL! SCHOOL!

Miss Alice H. Mallett's School for Boys and Girls

will open in the new school building on Rowan street on

Monday, Sept. 2nd, 1895.

CALISTHENICS, CLASS-SINGING, without extra charge.

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A Million Bicycles.

Harper's Weekly.]

The historian who will write the true history of the closing years of the nineteenth century will be compelled to say a great deal about the growth, influence, and effects of the bicycle habit during that period.

The points which he will feel obliged to cover are as numerous as they are interesting. The bicyle, as the legitimate successor of the velocipede of a quarter of a century ago, was taken up as an applianee for exercise and pleasure. These it has furnished to an extent not anticipated by its most enthusiastic devotees. In addition, it has passed beyond any limits of mere pleasure or exercise. It has forced itself on the attention of the great war powers of the earth. It remains to be seen what warlike purposes it may serve; but it is safe to say that in the next European war the first man of the invading force in the enemy's country will be mounted on a wheel. It has conquered society. Aristocracy in England and France, as well as in this country, has recognized its worth. In adopting it the idle and luxurious classes have rendered a service by enormously increasing its popularity. The hundreds of thousands who might have hesitated between desire and dread in the uncertainty as to whether it was the proper thing have had their doubts cleared away. A custom which has the sanction of the Faubourg St. Germain, of the British peerage, of the Michaux Club of Newport, and of the local Four Hundred in each one of our great cities is as firmly established as the Constitution with its subsequent amendments.

In this country it is creating, as we have said, social and economical conditions worthy of the attention of the historian. It may not be true, as Mr. Anthony says, that "woman is riding to suffrage on the bicycle," but it is undoubtedly true that she is riding to greater freedom, to a nearer equality with man, to the habit of taking care of herself, and to new views on the subject of clothes philosophy. The woman on the wheel is altogether a novelty, and is essentially a preduct of the last decade of the century.

In this country alone the sales of bicycles for this year are estimated at half a million. The total number of bicycles in use is estimated at a million. These figures are mere guesses, but there is nothing incredible or improbable about them. It is certain that we are only at the beginning of what is called the bicycle craze, and the indications are that the craze is not getting ready to disappear, even if it is not getting as is more likely, to supersede all other methods of locomotion.

The Population of Hell.

In a late edition of an English freethinker's magazine we find some curious statistics on the relative number of souls that have been saved and lost since the creation of the world. They are very faulty as well as rashly presumptive (this latter remark refers to the probable number of souls lost between the date of the birth of Adam and that of Christ), but are queer and interesting nevertheless. The following is a synopsis of the article:

In round numbers the earth has a population of 1,300,000,000, of whom 300,000,000 are professed Christian, the other 1,000,000,000 being Mohammedans, Buddhists, Jews, pagans and heathens. The whole race was condemned to eternal punishment for the sin of Adam. This was the fall of man, and for which there was and is no redemption save through the death of Christ.

Biblical chronology gives the earth a period of 6,000 years. From Adam's time down to the date of the birth of Christ was 4,000 years, during which time all human souls were lost. The population of the globe during that 4,000 years averaged, we will say, 1,000,000,000. Three generations, or 3,000,000,000 passed away each century.

Forty centuries, therefore, consigned 120,000,000,000 human souls to eternal fire, and, if we are to believe the doctrine of eternal punishment these souls must still be in hell. In the 1,900 years which have elapsed since the birth of Christ, 57,000,000,000 more of human beings have lived and died. If all the Christians, nominal and real, who have lived on the face of the earth have been saved, they would not number more than 18,000,000,000. Now, if we deduct the latter number from the grand total of 177,000,000,000, the number which have been born since the creation, we find that 159,000,000,000 of souls are now suffering the torments of hell fire against a possible 18,000,000,000 who have escaped. But this is not the whole truth No one believes that over 10 per cent of professed Christians are really such. The Calvinists say that the elect are very few. Say that 10 per cent of the so-called Christians have been saved, which is very doubtful, then heaven contains a population of less than 1,800,000,000, while that of hell aggregates upwards of 200,000,000,000.

Rapid Growth of the Population and Power of Argentina.

New York Sun.]

Some of the figures of the new census of the Argentine Republic that has been taken this summer have been received. It appears from them that the growth of the country has been steady and rapid during the past quarter of a century, and that next to Brazil it is now the most populous, as it is the most prosperous, of all the countries of South America.

When the last Argentine census was taken, 25 years ago, the population was 1,735,000, but within that time it has risen to 4,750,000, according to the statistics of the new census. The increase has been over 3,000,000, and it is going on, in these years, at a rate surpassing that of any previous period in Argentine history. This is a remarkable record, without a parallel in the annals of South America. The population greatly exceeds that of Chile, with its 3,000,000 inhabitants, or that of Peru or Venezuela or Bolivia or Colombia, while it is three or four times greater than that of the lesser republics, Ecuador, Paraguay and Uruguay. It is one-third as large as that of Brazil, the most important of all the countries of the South American continent. Since the year of the census preceding that of this summer Argentine has taken its place next to Brazil.

Newspapers in the State.

Raleigh Observer.]

"The figures in yesterday's paper of the number of newspapers in the State may be correct," said Labor Commissioner Lacy, "but it will interest your readers, I think, to have a classification of the papers. In the last report of the Labor Bureau the number of papers was given 219. They are classified as follows: Democratic, 107; Populist, 10; Republican, 10; Alliance, 8; Independent, 6; Educational, 9; Non-Political, 27; Religious, 30; Fraternal, 1; not classified, 8."

"The forthcoming report of the Bureau," continued Mr. Lacy, "will show an increase of newspapers, and it will show that there have been more new Populist papers established than any other kind.

The endowment of Cornell University is $6,000,000; the University of California is $2,000,000; Wesleyan University, $3,000,000 (Evanston, Ill); Harvard's about $7,000,000.

Requital, trained by Hyland, won the Futurity at Coney Island last Friday. The purse amounted to $68,000.

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In Effect June 23rd, 1895.

NORTH BOUND.	No. 2, Daily
Leave Wilmington,	9:05 a. m.
Arrive Fayetteville,	12:15 p. m.
Leave Fayetteville,	12:45 "
Leave Fayetteville Junction,	
Leave Sanford,	2:16 "
Leave Climax,	4:19 "
Arrive Greensboro,	4:50 "
Leave Greensboro,	5:00 "
Leave Stokesdale,	5:55 "
Arrive Walnut Cove,	6:25 "
Leave Walnut Cove,	6:30 "
Leave Rural Hall,	6:58 "
Arrive Mt. Airy,	8:25 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 1, Daily
Leave Mt. Airy,	7:05 a. m.
Leave Rural Hall,	8:29 "
Arrive Walnut Cove,	8:55 "
Leave Walnut Cove,	8:59 "
Leave Stokesdale,	9:28 "
Arrive Greensboro,	10:11 "
Leave Greensboro,	10:20 "
Leave Climax,	10:50 "
Leave Sanford,	12:50 p. m.
Arrive Fayetteville Junction,	
Arrive Fayetteville,	2:15 "
Leave Fayetteville,	2:45 "
Arrive Wilmington,	5:55 "

NORTH BOUND.	No, 4, Daily
Leave Bennettsville,	8:15 a. m.
Arrive Maxton,	9:20 "
Leave Maxton,	9:29 "
Leave Red Springs,	9:55 "
Leave Hope Mills,	1 :35 "
Arrive Fayetteville,	10:55 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 3, Daily
Leave Fayetteville,	4: 5 p. m.
Leave Hope Mills,	4:54 "
Leave Red Springs,	5:40 "
Arrive Maxton,	6:12 "
Arrive Bennettsville,	7:20 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 16, Mixed, Daily Except Sunday.
Leave Rameur,	5:50 a. m
Leave Climax,	7:35 "
Arrive Greensboro,	8:20 "
Leave Greensboro,	9:15 "
Leave Stokesdale,	10:50 "
Arrive Madison	11:50 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 15, Mixed, Daily Except Sunday.
Leave Madison,	12:30 p. m.
Leave Stokesdale,	1:35 "
Arrive Greensboro,	2:40 "
Leave Greensboro,	3:00 "
Leave Climax,	4:20 "
Arrive Rameur,	6:00 "

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Condensed Schedule.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

DATED Jan. 27, 1895	No. 23 Daily.	No. 35. Daily.	No. 41. Daily.
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Leave Weldon..	11 53	9 27	.....
Ar. Rocky Mount	12 57	10 20	.....
Leave Tarboro..	12 20	.....	.....
Lv Rocky Mount	1 05	10 20	6 00
Leave Wilson...	2 03	11 03	.....
Leave Selma....	2 53	.....	.....
Lv. Fayetteville	4 30	12 53	.....
Arrive Florence	7 15	3 00	.....
	No. 47 Daily.		
	P. M.		A. M.
Leave Wilson...	2 08	.....	6 35
Leave Goldsboro.	2 55	.....	7 20
Leave Magnolia.	4 02	.....	8 29
Ar. Wilmington.	5 30	.....	10 00
	P. M.		A. M.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

DATED Jan. 27, 1895.	No. 78. Daily.	No. 32. Daily.	No. 40. Daily.
	A. M.	P. M.	
Leave Florence	8 15	7 15	.....
Lv. Fayetteville	10 55	9 19	.....
Leave Selma....	12 32	.....	.....
Arrive Wilson..	1 20	11 15	.....
Leave Tarboro..	2 48	.....	.....
	P. M.		
	No. 48 Daily.		
Lv. Wilmington.	9 20	.....	7 00
Leave Magnolia	10 56	.....	8 31
Leave Goldsboro	12 05	.....	9 40
Arrive Wilson..	1 00	.....	10 27
	No. 78 Daily.	No. 32 Daily	
	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Leave Wilson...	1 30	11 20	10 32
Ar Rocky Mount	2 33	12 02	11 15
Arrive Tarboro.	2 48	.....	.....
Lv Rocky Mount	2 33	12 02	.....
Arrive Weldon..	3 48	12 54	.....
	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.

†Daily except Monday ‡Daily except Sunday.
Train on the Scotland Neck Branch Road leaves Weldon 3:48 P M, Halifax 4:05 P M, arrive Scotland Neck at 4:55 P M. Greenville 6:37 P M., Kinston 7:35 P M. Returning, leaves Kinston 7:20 A M, Greenville 8:22 A M. Arriving Halifax at 10:55 A M, Weldon 11.20 A M, daily except Sunday.
Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 7:00 A. M., arrives Parmele 8:40 A. M., Tarboro 9:50 A M; returning leaves Tarboro 4:50 P M, Parmele 6:10 P. M., arrives Washington 7:35 P. M. Daily except Sunday. Connects with trains on Scotland Neck Branch.
Train leaves Tarboro, N C, daily except Sunday at 5:00 P M, Sunday 3:00 P M; arrives Plymouth 9:00 P M, 5:25 P M. Returning leaves Plymouth daily, except Sunday, 6:00 A M, Sunday 9:30 A M, arrive Tarboro 10:25 A M, and 11:45 A M.
Train on Midland N C Branch leaves Goldsboro daily except Sunday, 6:05 A M, arriving Smithfield 7:30 A M. Returning, leaves Smithfield 8:00 A. M; arrive Goldsboro 9:30 A M.
Train on Nashville Branch leaves Rocky Mount at 4:30 P M, arrives Nashville 5:05 P M, Spring Hope 5:30 P M. Returning, leaves Spring Hope 8:00 A M, Nashville 8:35 A M, arrive Rocky Mount 9:05 A M, daily, except Sunday.
Train on Latta Branch Florence R R leave Latta 6:40 P M; arrive Dunbar 7:50 P M. Returning leave Dunbar 6:30 A M; arrive Latta 7:50 A M. Daily except Sunday.
Train on Clinton branch leaves Warsaw for Clinton, Daily, except Sunday, at 4:10 P M. Returning, leaves Clinton at 7:20 A M., connecting at Warsaw with main line trains.
Train No 78 makes close connection at Weldon for all points North daily, all rail via Richmond, and daily except Sunday via Portsmouth and Bay Line. Also at Rocky Mount with Norfolk and Carolina Railroad for Norfolk daily and all points north via Norfolk daily except Sunday.
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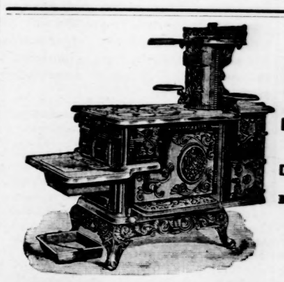

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